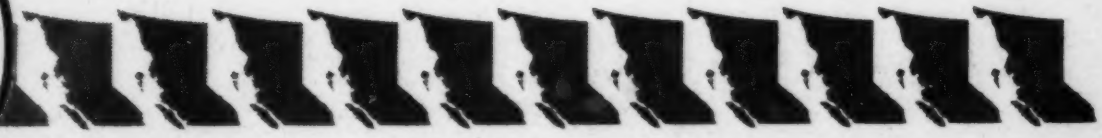
Researching the History of Aboriginal Peoples in British Columbia

A Guide to Resources at the British Columbia Archives and Records Service and BC Lands

BC Lands



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Researching the History of Aboriginal Peoples in British Columbia

A Guide to Resources at the British Columbia Archives and Records Service and BC Lands

By Terry Ann Young

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Terry Ann Young

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About This Guide

About This Guide

Purpose

The history of Aboriginal Peoples has long been a subject of interest and study, but that interest has increased due in part to current litigation and the accompanying pressure on government to deal with comprehensive and specific Aboriginal claims. This guide is designed to simplify the search by sharing research tips gleaned from experts in the field.

A vast amount of material documents each aspect of the history of Aboriginal Peoples. Information exists on the history of over 1,620 Indian reserves in the Province, and on the interactions between Canada and Aboriginals in establishing reserves. But the records are scattered and diverse, and even experienced researchers have difficulty identifying all the possible sources.

This guide should make the task of gathering material easier. The novice will learn about research methods, while the more experienced researcher will find a simplified guide to the use of complex records.

BC Lands and its predecessors are the source of most of the pertinent records, dating back to the colonial period, 1849-1871. Some records are housed at the British Columbia Archives and Records Service, referred to here as the Archives, others at the Surveyor General Branch of BC Lands. This guide identifies the location of records, explains the variations in indexing and presents a directory of known sources under general categories.

Scope

The guide covers the time span from 1849 to 1938. The starting date, 1849, marks the beginning of the colonial period in British Columbia. The Colony of Vancouver Island was founded in 1849, the Colony of British Columbia in 1858 and the two colonies joined to form the united Colony of British Columbia in 1866. Interaction between government and the Aboriginal way of life increased during this period. Examples are the treaties made by Governor James Douglas with Aboriginal groups on Vancouver Island and the laws made by the Colonial Legislature to which Aboriginal Peoples had to conform.

In 1938, Order-in-Council 1036 formally conveyed jurisdiction over Indian administration and reserve lands in B.C. to the Dominion, finally fulfilling Article 13 of the Terms of Union. Jurisdictional issues between the federal and provincial governments were settled, and only minor changes have occurred since then.

Extending the Scope

While the Archives and BC Lands have an extensive amount of data related to Aboriginal history and house many unique records, the researcher must visit other major record repositories to piece together the entire history of any given band. Extend your search to the National Archives of Canada, the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs in Ottawa, the Hudson's Bay Company Archives in Winnipeg, the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, and the Royal British Columbia Museum in Victoria. Each has very specialized and extensive research material related to Aboriginal history. See the Appendix for addresses.

How the Guide is Organized

The guide is divided into four parts.

Part 1 - Beginning Your Search describes the collections available at the Archives and BC Lands. Consult these sources to understand the background events that affected Aboriginal history between 1849 and 1938.

Part 2 - Historical Framework presents methods for researching government records about major events related to Aboriginal history that occurred between 1849 and 1938, in chronological order. This section describes where to look for documentation about a historical time period or event.

Part 3 - Specialized Interest Areas offers tips for researching special topics, such as resource rights.

Part 4 - Select Sources offers a guide to published sources in a standard bibliographic format, listed alphabetically by author, and to government records by ministry. The researcher will discover the types of documents pertinent to the study of Aboriginal history that are contained in the historical records of each of the government ministries.

Part 1

Beginning Your Search

General Sources

How and where do you start your research into the history of Aboriginal Peoples? The place to start is a major library or archive that is large enough to include sources on Aboriginal history. The Archives is a good choice because it has a large collection of published material related specifically to British Columbia and it has extensive holdings related to Aboriginal history.

Published Sources

First, consult published sources to gain an understanding of the historical developments under consideration. The following sources are recommended because they present comprehensive summaries in a particularly useful way and suggest other sources to consult. Look for complete citations for each of the entries in the Select Sources section of the guide. The Archives call number is also included as a research aid.

The Indian History of British Columbia, Volume 1: The Impact of the White Man by Wilson Duff, although published in 1964, is described in many bibliographies as the best review of European contact with the Aboriginal Peoples of B.C. An excellent source, the book summarizes activities in the fur trade (1774-1849), the colonial period (1849-1871) and post confederation (after 1871). The work also contains detailed tables identifying the Indian bands and tribes of B.C. (1850-1963), accompanied by maps showing the Indian Agency boundaries and major ethnic divisions.

Indian Reserves in British Columbia: An Overview of a Century of Conflict by David Borthwick is another comprehensive summary of land policy issues from colonial times. This work includes copies of pertinent government documents and explains the significance of those documents in the context of the agreements and disagreements that occurred between the federal and provincial governments over jurisdiction of Indian reserve lands.

The Lands We Lost: A History of Cutoff Lands and Land Losses From Indian Reserves in B.C. by Reuben Ware not only lists land disputes but also summarizes government policies toward Aboriginal Peoples in the pre- and post-confederation periods and explains some of the unique terminology. Consult this source for a detailed analysis of land losses for each band in B.C.

The four volume report of The Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, 1913-1916, lists all

Indian bands in B.C. along with the Commission's recommendations regarding land distribution and cut-off lands.

The *Select Annotated Bibliography on British Columbia Indian Land Policy and Land Claims* by Dennis Madill offers an extensive bibliography and a very brief history of Indian land policy.

Indian History and Claims: A Research Handbook, Volume One and Two by Bennett Ellen McCardle discusses research methods and describes the collection of the National Archives of Canada. In particular, McCardle covers the Department of Indian Affairs records held at the National Archives of Canada in detail.

Other Sources

The following sources are significant and comprehensive but document a more limited aspect of Aboriginal research. Researchers should consult the *B.C. Gazette* for publication dates of Indian Reserve allotments or the Sessional Papers for reports, such as the special reports on Indian Affairs submitted to the Legislative Assembly in 1876. Each of these sources offers varying insights into the government's Indian policies.

The *British Columbia Gazette*, a weekly periodical, was founded in Victoria in 1858 and officially adopted the name in 1871. This newspaper printed official notices, appointments, proclamations and Orders-in-Council. Notification of allotments of some Indian Reserves, other reserves and returns of reserves, applications for timber licenses, B.C. lands sold or applied for, surveys of lands and other legal transactions were important proceedings published in the *B.C. Gazette*. The volumes are indexed and bound by year.

The Sessional Papers of the British Columbia Legislative Assembly

The Sessional Papers, a valuable research source, contain annual reports documenting each department's operational activities. Included are Public Accounts that detail expenditures and revenue. The Sessional Papers contain numerous reports to the Government of B.C. on Indian Reserves, correspondence relating to Aboriginal affairs, schedules of Indian Reserves, papers related to the enforcement of the Indian Liquor Act, reports on population, papers related to the Aboriginal land questions and many more issues. These volumes are available at the Archives, the Surveyor General Branch of BC Lands and at most major libraries.

The term *yellow book* is referred to often in correspondence relating to Aboriginal affairs. The yellow book was a significant report presented in the Sessional Papers in 1876 and bound separately as *Papers Connected With The Indian Land Question*, 1850-1875, in a yellow cover (reprinted in 1987). J.A.J. McKenna refers to the yellow book repeatedly in a major report to Premier

The British Columbia Gazette.

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Vol. XXIV.] VICTORIA, AUGUST 14TH, 1884 [No. 33.

The British Columbia Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

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PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
8th August, 1884.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to place the following gentlemen on the Commission of the Peace, as follows:—

DENNIS REGINALD HARRIS, of Victoria, Esquire, for the Province;

ADAM MCKELVEY and MATTHEW PERCY, of Comox, Esquires, for the Electoral District of Comox.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
8th August, 1884.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

CASPER PHAIR, Esq., to be Assessor and Collector, under the Assessment Acts, and a Collector of Revenue, for the Electoral District of Lillooet; Mining Recorder, under Section 19 of the "Mineral Act, 1884," for that portion of the Lillooet District lying south of the 51st parallel of north latitude, and for Bridge River and its tributaries; Provincial Constable, to reside and usually perform his duties at Lillooet; and Sheriff for that portion of the Province defined in the "Judicial District Act, 1879," as the Clinton Judicial District; vice W. LIVINGSTONE, Esq., whose appointments under the Provincial Government have been cancelled, as from the 30th instant.

12th August, 1884.

FREDERICK HORSEY, Esq., Government Agent, Lytton, to be also Government Agent, Yale; to receive applications for Registration and Record, under the provisions of the Land Registry Acts; to perform the duties allotted to Stipendiary Magistrates under the "Bills of Sale Ordinance, 1870," the "Bills of Sale Amendment Act, 1873," and the "Cattle Exemption Act, 1871;" District Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, under the "Births, Deaths and Marriages Act, 1872," Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the Yale Division; Assessor and Collector, under the Assessment Acts, and Collector of Revenue, for the Hope and Yale Polling Divisions of the Electoral Dis-

Sample page from the British Columbia Gazette, 1884

Richard McBride regarding Aboriginal affairs in 1912. Reference: Premiers' Papers, GR (Government Record) 441, Vol. 149. file 1.

Provincial and Federal Government Annual Reports

The provincial annual reports presented in the Sessional Papers are also bound separately by year. Each year, government departments prepare reports summarizing their progress and accomplishments. These reports should be investigated for specific documentation of a government department's policies or actions related directly or indirectly to Aboriginal issues. For a more in-depth study of BC Lands' reaction to the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, consult the Annual Reports for 1913 - 1916. For information on timber rights in any particular year, the federal annual reports are a must, especially the reports of the federal Department of Indian Affairs.

Annual reports are indexed and available from the Archives.

The Statutes of British Columbia

The Statutes of B.C. are laws that define the Province's rights in relation to Aboriginal Peoples and lands reserved for their use and benefit. The sample page illustrated here is an excerpt from the Indian Affairs Settlement Act.

The Statutes must be consulted when boundary disputes, surface or subsurface rights are the issue. Since statutes changed drastically in the late 1890s and early 1900s, it is important to investigate the mineral acts and timber laws for the prevailing legislation on or adjoining an Indian Reserve. For example, the law that applies for mineral rights is determined by the date that a parcel of land was staked. The Statutes are published annually.

BC Lands maintained a set of Dominion Statutes from 1886 to 1930 concerning Aboriginal land rights and reserves. These statutes are available at the Archives, reference: British Columbia, Department of Lands, GR 937. Complete sets of the Dominion Statutes are housed at the Legislative Library and the Law Library at the University of Victoria.

The Indian Acts

Copies of the Federal Indian Acts of 1880, 1886 and 1940 are available in the Archives. *The Indian Acts*, annotated by Donna Lea Hawley, explains and interprets the current Indian Act. Unfortunately, this useful work is not available in the Archives. See the published sources for a full citation.

CHAPTER 32.

An Act to provide for the Settlement of Differences between the Governments of the Dominion and the Province respecting Indian Lands and Indian Affairs in the Province of British Columbia.

[*Assented to 29th March, 1919.*]

WHEREAS by Memorandum of Agreement bearing date the twenty-fourth day of September, 1912, made between J. A. J. McKenna, Special Commissioner appointed by the Dominion Government to investigate the condition of Indian affairs in British Columbia, and the Honourable Sir Richard McBride as Premier of the Province of British Columbia, an agreement was arrived at, subject to the approval of the Governments of the Dominion and of the Province, for the purpose of settling all differences between the said Governments respecting Indian lands and Indian affairs generally in the Province of British Columbia, and for the final adjustment of all matters relating thereto by the appointment of a Commission for the purposes set out in the Agreement:

And whereas by Orders in Council subsequently made by the respective Governments of the Dominion and the Province the said Agreement was approved, subject to the further provision that, notwithstanding anything in the said Agreement contained, the acts and proceedings of the Commission shall be subject to the approval of the two Governments, and that the Governments agree to consider favourably the reports, whether final or interim, of the Commission, with a view to give effect as far as reasonably may be to the acts, proceedings, and recommendations of the Commission, and to take all such steps and proceedings as may be reasonably necessary with the object of carrying into execution the settlement provided for by the Agreement in accordance with its true intent and purpose:

123

Excerpt from the Indian Affairs Settlement Act

How to Use the Major Record Repositories

The British Columbia Archives and Records Service

655 Belleville St.
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

(604) 387-5885

Formerly known as the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, the British Columbia Archives and Records Service is located at 655 Belleville Street in Victoria. The Archives building on Belleville houses many of the collections of the Archives. The Archives mailing address is: 865 Yates Street, Victoria.

There are three public areas in the Archives:

- The Main Reference Room
- The Photograph and Visual Records Reference Area
- The Map Reference Room.

Researchers should begin their work in the Main Reference Room.

Familiarize yourself with these public reference areas and the catalogues, finding aids and research tools contained in each area.

The Main Reference Room at the British Columbia Archives and Records Service

The Main Reference Room

The Main Reference Room is the hub of research activity in the Archives. It contains catalogues and research tools for the Library, the Historical Records Section holding government records and private historical manuscripts, the newspaper and clipping files, and the Sound and Moving Image Materials.

Library of the Archives

The library catalogue is a standard dictionary catalogue cross-referenced by subject, author and title. The catalogue contains listings for the extensive library, which concentrates on B.C. history, politics and government, and the natural sciences. Journals and periodicals are also included in this catalogue.

Historical Records, Manuscripts and Government Records

Use the catalogues, finding aids, record inventories and guides to gain access to the textual archival records, both government and non-governmental.

Catalogues. There are two catalogues: an older card catalogue that was closed to entries in 1975 and a new catalogue created to take entries from 1975 on. The catalogues are mutually exclusive; each one must be searched systematically to check through all of the Archives' holdings.

The main entries in the catalogues are based on provenance -- that is, the creator or source of the record. Additional entries or cross-references by individual name, subject and geographical location describe the unpublished texts of the Archives.

Finding Aids. The new catalogue refers users to finding aids, or tables of contents for larger bodies of government records and private historical manuscripts. Finding aids, with the same call number as the records or papers they describe, provide information that is too detailed or specific to fit on catalogue cards.

Record Inventories and Guides. The record inventories and guides that complement the catalogues detail the holdings of government records. Arranged by ministry or department, these inventories provide an excellent, quick overview of the archival records for a particular ministry. While most inventory entries may be duplicated in the card catalogues, this is not always the case. To uncover all the

catalogued holdings, be sure to make an exhaustive search of catalogues, inventories and guides.

A final word on catalogues, inventories and guides: catalogue cards do a good job of providing access to material by subject, but the subject headings are not exhaustive. Be sure to consult listings in all the reference sources.

The skilled researcher will switch from a search by subject to provenance. Consult the inventories and ask: "What government departments would have records about my topic?"

Research doors open wide in answer to this question. For any topic, many government departments might be involved. Some examples are: the Cabinet (records of the Executive Council and Lieutenant Governor for policy, decisions, implementing federal-provincial agreements, and intergovernmental relations), Provincial Secretary (for the administration of Royal Inquiries), Ministry of the Attorney General, Office of the Premier, Department of Mines.

Switching to provenance based research is the key to unlocking the treasures of information contained in government records.

Newspapers

The microfilmed newspaper holdings of the Archives are indexed in a simple guide that lists the title of the newspaper by city, town or village, the years of publications available and the number of reels of microfilm.

Generally speaking, the Archives holds most B.C. newspapers except for the twentieth century Vancouver and Victoria newspapers. *The Colonist* (Victoria) 1858-1899, the *Gazette* (Victoria), *The Mainland Guardian* (New Westminster) late 19th century, and the *Cariboo Sentinal* (Barkerville) 1865-1875 are indexed on microfiche.

In addition the Archives has quick reference clipping files on microfilm. Known as the Vertical Files, these 88,000 plus files on people, places and events are indexed in four volumes and located in the Reference Room.

The Sound and Moving Image Unit (SMI)

Materials available in the Sound and Moving Image Unit of the Archives are made available through the Main Reference Room. The Sound and Moving Image Unit of the Archives has been acquiring sound recordings since 1974,

when the Archives took over an oral history program from the University of British Columbia. SMI has been systematically adding to its collection of moving images of B.C. since 1980.

There are approximately 20,000 sound recordings, consisting of 4,500 oral history interviews, thousands of radio broadcasts and other sound recordings such as music and formal proceedings.

In the moving images collection are approximately 1,900 film titles and 2,600 videotape titles, mostly of activities and events.

There is a large collection of material related to Aboriginal Peoples whose culture has such a rich oral tradition. Among the holdings are oral history interviews and recordings of Aboriginal legends, customs and music. Important collections are those of Mildred Valley Thornton, Imbert Orchard and Dr. Ida Halpern. Many films also depict aspects of Aboriginal history and culture.

Finding aids consist of card catalogues for sound recordings and inventories and accession files for both sound and moving images.

The Sound and Moving Images Unit (SMI)

Photographs and Visual Records Area

This reference area of the Archives has a large number of excellent photographs depicting Aboriginal Peoples. The catalogues list photographs by subject, by place name, by industry and by the name of the photographer. Types of subject headings to consult include:

- B.C.-Indians
- B.C.-Indians - Alert Bay
- B.C.-Industries - Mining

However, it is not always easy to find the photographs. For example, approximately 30 albums listed under B.C.-Industries-Mining contain many photographs of Aboriginal Peoples. The volumes are arranged by year, but there is no indication as to which albums contain the photographs.

The following photographers are noted for their excellent photographs of Aboriginal Peoples: Frederick Dally, Edward S. Curtis, E. Dossetter, A.J. Stone, Richard Maynard, Frank Swannell. The photos by Dally, Maynard and Swannell are kept in large albums in cabinet 4, while the other photographers' work is arranged alphabetically and kept in vertical files.

The Royal British Columbia Museum, Ethnology Division, also has an extensive collection of photographs of Aboriginal Peoples available for viewing by appointment. Phone: 387-2434.

Other collections at the Archives are:

- Indian Reserve Commission 1873-79, 98904-1
- Indian Reserve Commission 1913-16, Album 40 98904-2
- Indian Reserve Commission 1913-16, 98904-4
- Richard McBride Album (mission activities), 98904-3
- Indian Commission, 1913-16 (activities in 1914), 98112-1.

Map Room

In the Manuscripts and Maps Unit, the map room contains charts, trapline maps and water rights plans. It also contains general map series, such as the National Topographical Series Maps, with basic physical and cultural features including the boundaries of Indian Reserves.

British Admiralty Charts (CM/ES1), stored in the map room, show features like long houses by area and date. Trapline Sketches of B.C. (1922-1972, GR 1085 - CM/S2) and the B.C. Wildlife Branch Trapline maps of Central and Northern B.C. (1909-[1968]-GR 1085) show the boundaries of traplines. A large set of water rights plans, some of which deal with reserves (1912-1981, CM/S5, S6, S7), are indexed by plan number and by water rights district.

The map room is in the process of developing a new catalogue but the old catalogue still holds most of the entries. Because headings have not always been used consistently, it is worth looking at various combinations of subject headings such as:

- Indians-B.C.-Alert Bay
- Alert Bay Indians
- Indians-Alert Bay
- Reserves-Alert Bay or Missions

The catalogue of Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Maps Collection, Vol. 1, B.C., was produced by the National Archives of Canada and is available in the Mapping Reference area, reference: Maps NW 016.912c 217 m.

The Surveyor General Branch of BC Lands has an extensive collection of maps of Indian Reserves, field books and related documents stored in its Official Plans Vault. See the description of those holdings in the following section of the guide.

BC Lands - the Surveyor General Branch

3400 Davidson Avenue
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X5

(604) 387-4461

At BC Lands, Surveyor General Branch, you will find the most relevant collection of material on the history of Indian Reserves in B.C. and on provincial land policy. The records that are important to Aboriginal historical research are kept in four vaults at the Surveyor General Branch.

The File Vault

The Lands files are maintained in the File Vault. Most of the original files are available on microfilm but many original files on Aboriginal Peoples have been preserved. They are now located together in one area in numerical order.

All BC Lands files have been or are in the process of being converted to an Operational Records Classification System and will be listed for reference on the Automated Filing Index System (AFIS). Ask the Ministry Records Officer for help to gain access to these records.

Microfilm copies of most of the historical Lands files are kept at the Archives. These files are an invaluable source for Aboriginal history research. Part 2 of this guide explains how to research Land files.

The correspondence of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works is stored in oversized volumes in the File Vault. Each volume contains an index to the letters of one year. Entries are listed in alphabetical order by name of the sender, date and file number with a brief description of the contents of the letter.

Letter of Permission

The Surveyor General Branch is the custodian of records, some of which are irreplaceable. In the interest of preservation, the Branch restricts access to the records. To view the letters, submit a letter of intent. Address the letter to the Manager of Program Services, Surveyor General Branch, and state your specific area of interest, along with dates. Current information is more sensitive and may not be made available.

Some of the Lands files at the Archives are also restricted and require the same letter of permission. Permission can usually be arranged quickly.

The Registers Vault

The Registers Vault is lined with shelves that house the old land registers of British Columbia, organized into volumes by land district or township. The collection includes the official registers for the Province. The volumes are arranged in alphabetical

order and the registers by lot number. The registers show every surveyed district lot in numerical order. Occasionally, townships carried out the surveys. Township registers contain the same type of information and are arranged by district with the official land registers.

Entries in the official land registers show the original owner, the date surveyed and where to find survey notes. Check the codes to find out which registers contain more information. If the land reverted to the Crown (stamp reverted), consult the reverted registers. If there was a mineral claim (coded M/C), check the mineral claims registers.

After 1985, an automated registry information system was adopted to replace registry entry, but for historical research, many researchers still prefer the old registers.

Look at railway belt and Peace River registers for the history of the land in those jurisdictions. This land was under the jurisdiction of the Dominion until 1930 when it was returned to the Province.

The Registers Vault also contains records useful for researching Aboriginal history and boundary disputes:

- **Townsite Registers**
- **Annual Reports of BC Lands**
- **Statutes of the Colony of Vancouver Island, 1863-1865**
- **Statutes of B.C., 1871-1987**
- **BC Lands related Orders-in-Council, 1891-1989.**

  Organized by year and within each volume by number, each Order-in-Council has extensive information about the order plus the date of the order and the date approved. Some have linen maps attached and the Lands file numbers marked. Researching these Lands file numbers can often yield extensive related data. See Part 2 of this guide for a description of how to research these numbers.
- **Sessional Papers**, 1897-1921
- **Canada Year Books**

  Copies of Crown Grants plus a tracing of the granted areas are stored on microfiche in narrow metal drawers in the Registry Vault. Crown Grants are indexed by number, example: 129/23. Look for the top number first in the microfiche drawers and bottom number second.

The Crown Grant Vault

This vault houses the original Crown Grants plus the original Hudson's Bay Grants. The Crown Grants are copied on microfiche and available for study in the Registers Vault.

The Official Plans Vault

Along with the official plans housed in this vault the researcher will find these information sources:

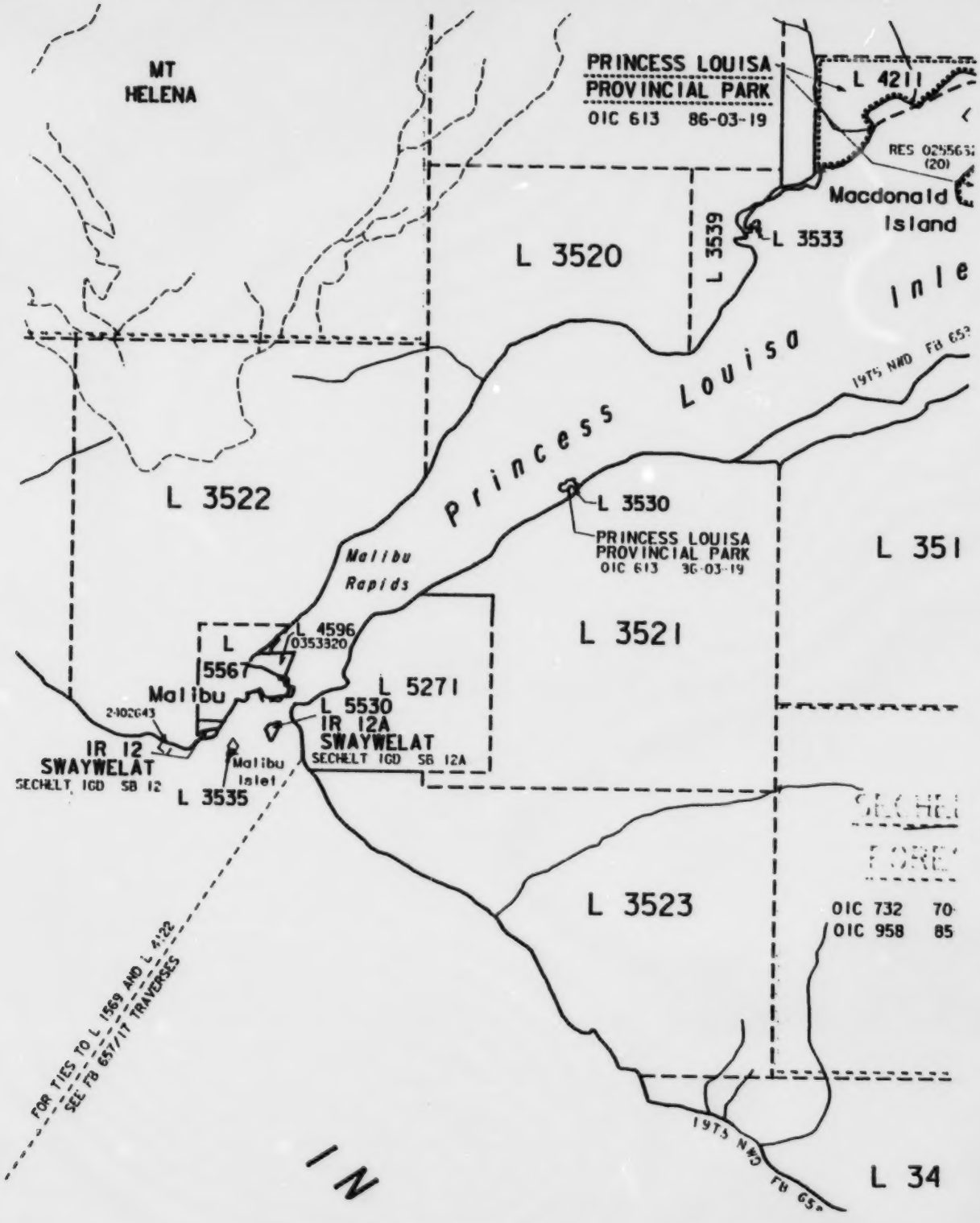
- field survey books containing notes, plans, and diaries
- maps and field notes for Indian Reserves
- Dominion field books and plans
- Township field books and plans
- Royal Engineer field books and plans
- survey posting plans, land title office plans, rights-of-way
- railway rights-of-way, railway field books
- well site books
- well site locations
- mineral claims
- *B.C. Gazettes* dating back to 1863.

To find the official plan, the researcher must know the exact lot number of the piece of land. A reference map can be obtained from the Survey Control Section of the Surveyor General Branch if you know the section and township or can approximate the location.

The reference map shows the lot number and BC Lands file number.

You can look up the lot number in the lot registers in the Official Plans Vault. The lot registers are organized by Land districts, such as Cariboo and Kootenay. The registers use a set of two numbers that refer you to the official plan. The official plans show boundaries along with Crown Grant numbers and Lands file numbers where appropriate.

Research the Crown Grant numbers in the Registers Vault and the Lands file numbers at the Archives and in the File Vault.



Sample of the type of Reference map that can be obtained from the Survey Control Section of the Surveyor General Branch.

Part 2

Historical Framework

The Colonial Period 1849 - 1871

The following historical framework suggests sources to consult for documentation of significant events relating to the history of Aboriginal Peoples. The historical framework is divided into two distinct periods: colonial and post-Confederation British Columbia. The research methods for government records within this framework are discussed where appropriate.

The colonial period was a formative period for government policy for Aboriginal Peoples. Isolated from the rest of Canada, the colony developed its own unique policy. The Colonial Office in London provided a basic framework for Indian administration but offered limited specific advice. For more information on this topic, see works by Wilson Duff, Dennis Madill and G.E. Shankel. Laws affecting Aboriginal Peoples also emerged during the colonial period.

Colonization accelerated after 1849 and so did the impact of European culture on the Aboriginal way of life. The Aboriginals had to obey the colonial government's laws. The colonial government also arbitrated disagreements between Aboriginals and Europeans.

Researching Colonial Government Records

The colonial government records housed at the Archives offer an extensive primary research source for the colonial period. You can simplify your search through these records by adopting a number of strategies.

Catalogues and Guides

The first is to consult catalogues of government records and private historical manuscripts. To use these catalogues, you need to know the names of the government departments in existence at the time. Consult Librarian Marjorie Holmes' comprehensive checklist of government publications, *Publications of the Government of B.C.*, which contains brief administrative histories of each government department. Use these histories to determine departmental responsibilities and to get leads.

When researching the records catalogues, start with the name of the colony, e.g., Vancouver Island - Lands and Works, or British Columbia - Lands and Works. Vancouver Island and British Columbia were separate colonies before 1866.

Remember to consult both the old and new catalogues under the appropriate colony name.

Because the colonies received instructions from Great Britain,

expand your catalogue search to entries such as Great Britain - Colonial Office or Great Britain - Foreign Office of Admiralty, for instructions to naval commanders on quelling Aboriginal disturbances.

A second strategy to simplify your search of colonial government records is to consult detailed archival guides. These guides list the records of each government ministry. Scrutinize these for early colonial records. The guide labelled *Vancouver Island and B.C. Governors* describes the Archives' records of the governors of the Vancouver Island and B.C. colonies. This guide is an excellent source for the colonial period.

Colonial Correspondence and Newspapers

The third strategy is to consult colonial correspondence. An extremely rich source, it consists of correspondence written to the departments of the colonial governments. Letters are available on microfilm.

Colonial correspondence has a separate card index filed alphabetically according to correspondent's name. However, be wary of the index: it is incomplete. Letters with names in the first half of the alphabet (A-M) are cross-referenced by subject; the remaining letters are not. The effort to cross-reference all the correspondence was halted before the project was halfway complete.

The nominal file list of the colonial correspondence is another useful research tool. If you know the participants involved in a particular historical event, scan the nominal file list to locate their correspondence, if any. Look up the individual's name or office held, e.g., Colonial Secretary, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, etc.

The Manuscripts and Government Records catalogue lists references to the correspondence of government departments. Look up the name of the colonial government department.

Other researching strategies for the colonial records include consulting early newspapers, the early *British Columbia Gazettes*, and the *Journals of the Colonial Legislatures of the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia*, 1851-1871. The Herald Street Inventories also list many references to Aboriginal Peoples in colonial times. These sources are all available in the Archives.

Published Sources

To locate published sources for the colonial period, start with the comprehensive sources recommended in the first part of this guide. Listed below are specific sources for the colonial period between 1849 and 1866 and for Indian policy.

The Indian History of B.C.: The Impact of the White Man, Vol.1, by Wilson Duff, has a brief but concise section on the colonial period. Robin Fisher's *Contact and Conflict* includes a comprehensive history of the settlement periods in B.C. *Land, Man and the Law*, by Robert E. Cail, discusses Indian land policy during the colonial period. The unpublished doctoral thesis by G.E. Shankel entitled *The Development of Indian Policy in British Columbia* discusses the colonial period and the unique Indian policy that resulted from it.

Consult the books and articles of Barry Gough for discussions of colonial Indian policy. In particular, consult:

- *The Royal Navy and the Northwest Coast of North America, 1818-1914;*
- *Gunboat Frontier: British Maritime Authority and Northwest Coast Indians, 1846- 1890;* and,
- *Send a Gunboat! Checking Slavery and Controlling Liquor Traffic among Coast Indians of B.C. in the 1860s.*

In his book *The Struggle for Survival: Indian Cultures and the Protestant Ethic in British Columbia*, Forrest E. LaViolette discusses the Indian land question and the potlatch.

Each of these sources is available at the Archives and at other major libraries. For full citations of each of the sources mentioned here, see Part 4 of this guide, Select Sources. Each citation includes the Archives' call number.

Another source not yet in the Archives is Paul Tennant's book, *Aboriginal People and Politics: The Indian Land Question in B.C. 1849-1989.* Tennant offers a comprehensive study of the Indian land question, complete with a new look at the policies of James Douglas, discussions of the policies of Joseph Trutch and a chapter on the Douglas treaties and Aboriginal title. See Part 4, Select Sources, for a full citation.

Historical Events

The British established the Colony of Vancouver Island in 1849 and the Colony of British Columbia in 1858. The two colonies were united in 1866 to form the Colony of British Columbia. Sources that document events which occurred in each of the colonies and the united Colony of British Columbia are covered in this chapter.

The Colony of Vancouver Island 1849-1866

For the original minute books of the Council of Vancouver Island, 1851-1861, consult the Executive Council Records. Other excellent sources include: the colonial correspondence, the Herald Street Inventory, records of BC Lands, records of the governors of Vancouver Island and B.C., and the journals of the colonial legislature. The Premiers' Papers contain a report from J.A.J. McKenna to Richard McBride, which has one of the most complete listings of colonial Indian Reserves.

Policies of James Douglas

James Douglas, who became Governor of the Colony in 1851, had a profound effect on forming Indian policy. For discussions of his Indian policies, consult the sources on colonial Indian policy. See also the three-page letter he wrote on October 14, 1874, ten years after his retirement. In it, Douglas describes the Indian policies he developed while he was governor.

Indian Potlatch - Alert Bay, ca 1910

The Fort Victoria Treaties

As Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company until 1858 and Governor of Vancouver Island from 1851 to 1864, Douglas signed 14 treaties with Indian tribes on Vancouver Island. They became known as the Fort Victoria treaties. Listed here are several works describing and analyzing them:

B.C. Indian Treaties in Historical Perspective, by Dennis Madill

Fort Victoria Letters, 1846-1851, by Margaret Ormsby

The Fort Victoria Treaties, by Wilson Duff

The Indian Reserve Commission of 1876 and the Nanaimo Indian Reserve, by Terry Eastwood.

Microfilm copies of the treaties and the originals dating from 1850 to 1860 are available at the Archives. Copies of the treaties can also be found in *Papers Relating to the Indian Land Question, 1850-1875*. These papers first appeared in the Sessional Paper of 1876.

Colony of British Columbia 1858-1866

James Douglas, Governor of Vancouver Island, also became Governor of the Colony of British Columbia when that colony was established in 1858. See the sources for the colonial period for discussions of the colony's establishment. See also the Executive Council Records for the original minutes of the colonial legislature and the minutes of the Colonial Executive Council, as well as other related documents from 1859.

The United Colony of British Columbia 1866-1871

United in 1866, the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island became the Colony of British Columbia. For a discussion of this period, see the sources previously mentioned on the colonial period. Consult the B.C. Governor Records for miscellaneous letterbooks of correspondence. The letterbooks contain references to Indian population, Indian policy and the Indian Liquor Act. Also investigate the index to the letters received by Colonial Lands and Works between 1869 and 1871.

When James Douglas retired as Governor in 1864, Joseph W. Trutch took over the administration of Indian affairs in the Colony of British Columbia. As the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works from 1864 to 1871, Trutch formulated policies vastly different from those of Douglas. These policies have become a controversial topic.

For information about the Indian policies of Joseph Trutch, See Robert E. Cail's book *Land, Man and the Law* and Robin Fisher's article *Joseph Trutch and Indian Land Policy*. A biography of Trutch is also available in the Archives.

Confederation and Post-Confederation, 1871-1938

Giving the colonial government a free hand to develop its own unique Indian policies set the stage for disagreements between the provincial and federal governments following Confederation. After Confederation, the administration of Indian policy had to be shared with the federal government.

Article 13 of the Terms of Union transferred jurisdiction of Indian reserve land to the federal government. The transitional period from provincial to federal jurisdiction was far from smooth: jurisdiction over Indian administration and Indian reserve land was not transferred to the federal government until 1938. Accordingly, the researcher must trace the events of several decades in the records of both the provincial and federal governments.

Researching Post-Confederation Government Records

At the Archives, each government record is assigned a government record number. The number consists of the GR designation and a number, i.e., GR 360 or GR 1440. To gain access to these records, consult:

- guides to government records
- finding aids
- catalogues to historical records, manuscripts or government records.

The *guides* list the records of each ministry. They contain administrative histories and detailed explanations describing how to use the documents. The guides and the types of records they list will vary.

Entries in the guides consist of the following:

- the record number
- the name of the ministry or branch
- the record's format, e.g., original, microfilm, etc.
- dates
- a description of the record's physical size or extent
- a description of the record's contents
- a reference to finding aids, if any.

Finding aids, which offer more detailed descriptions of records, help you find the most useful records. The finding aids carry the same number as the records and are stored together in numerical order.

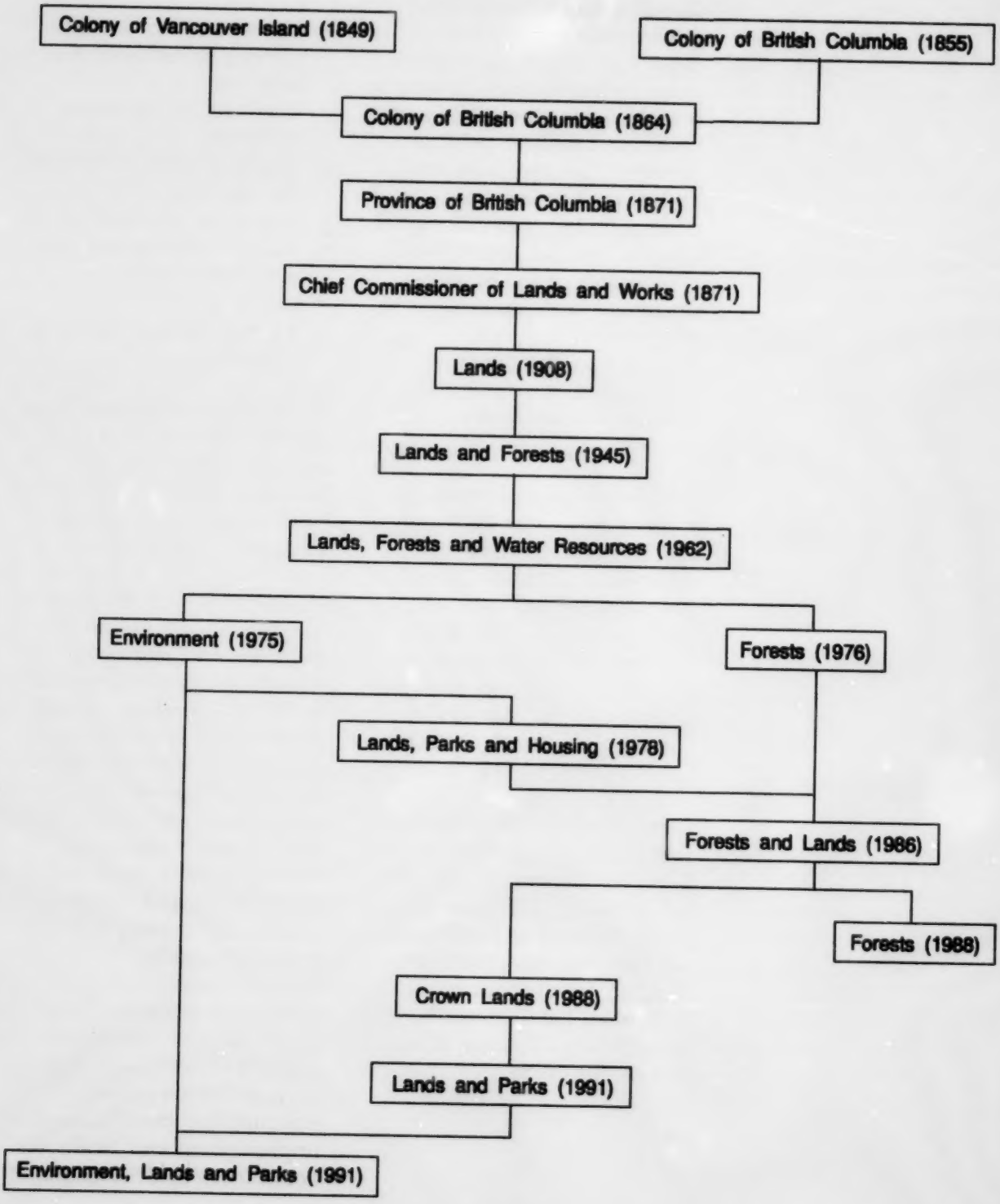
Unlike the guides, entries in government record *catalogues* are classified by the name of the ministry or branch. To use the catalogues, you must know the contemporary name of the ministry or branch researched. Remember to consult both the old and the new catalogues. See Part 1, Comprehensive Sources, for a description of government record research sources at the Archives.

Provincial Government Records

Descriptions of the records held by the provincial government follow. The records were selected based on their relevance to the history of the Aboriginal Peoples. They include the records of BC Lands, the Attorney General, the Provincial Secretary, the Executive Council and the Premiers' Papers. Other records may also contain useful information. For example, if you are looking for documentation on the history of a bridge, consult the records of the Ministry of Transportation and Highways. Also see Part 3 of this guide, Specialized Research Areas, for information on government records relating to forestry, subsurface and water rights.

Consult Part 4 of this guide, Select Sources, for detailed citations of the records of each ministry.

Evolution of BC Lands


Colony of Vancouver Island (1849)
Colony of British Columbia (1855)
Colony of British Columbia (1864)
Province of British Columbia (1871)
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works (1871)
Lands (1908)
Lands and Forests (1945)
Lands, Forests and Water Resources (1962)
Environment (1975)
Forests (1976)
Lands, Parks and Housing (1978)
Forests and Lands (1986)
Forests (1988)
Crown Lands (1988)
Lands and Parks (1991)
Environment, Lands and Parks (1991)

BC Lands Records

The first step in researching government records is to determine which government ministry has records containing useful information. BC Lands makes an excellent point of departure because land was, and is, the key issue of contention between Aboriginal Peoples and the government. The records of the Ministry document land transactions in the province and offer extensive and pertinent information on Aboriginal Peoples and boundary disputes.

For the purpose of this guide, records created by BC Lands and its predecessors are referred to as Lands Records. The Ministry and its predecessors are outlined in the Chronology of Lands Ministries table, opposite. For a history of the Ministry, see *A History of the British Columbia Lands Service*, by D.F. Pearson.

Lands Records are housed at the Archives and at the Surveyor General Branch of the Ministry. For a description of the material at this branch, see Part 1 of this guide. For detailed descriptions of individual Lands Records, consult Select Sources at the end of this guide.

Lands Records at the Archives include:

- correspondence from the various branches of the Ministry
- letters to and from the ministers
- federal statutes relating to the Ministry
- indexes of letters received
- indexes relating to Lands and Public works
- Lands and 0-series correspondence and their indexes.

The Archives has some land registers but the bulk of registers is kept at the Surveyor General Branch. For more information, see the Registers Vault in Part 1.

To search for Lands Records, use the catalogues and the guide called *Government Records Relating to Crown Lands in British Columbia: A Guide to Records Held by the British Columbia Archives and Records Service*. The guide includes an excellent administrative history and summary listings of correspondence, land registers, preemptions and Crown grants, and railway line and financial records.

Individual sections of the guide describe records in support of boundary disputes, such as Crown grants, preemptions, certificates of improvement and land sales. For sources of documentation

Table 1:
Guide to British Columbia Lands Records

Chronology of Lands Ministries

To 1871	Colonial Lands and Works
1871 - 1908	Department of Lands and Works
1908 - 1945	Department of Lands
1945 - 1962	Department of Lands and Forests
1962 - 1975	Department of Lands, Forests and Water Resources
1975 - 1978	Department/Ministry of the Environment
1978 - 1986	Ministry of Environment (land mapping)
1978 - 1986	Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing (land administration)
1986 - 1988	Ministry of Environment and Parks (land mapping)
1986 - 1988	Ministry of Forests and Lands (land administration)
1988 - 1991	Ministry of Crown Lands (land mapping and administration)
1991	Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks

on preemptions and certificates of purchase, consult the preemption section of the guide to GR 112. GR 112 is a 33-volume compilation of preemption records dating from 1860 to 1971.

Researching the Lands and 0-Series Files

For some of the richest sources on the history of Aboriginal Peoples in British Columbia, consult the Lands and 0-series correspondence files. These files are also among the Archives' most complicated to research. Suggested research methods for these files follow.

All material on a specific parcel of land is kept in one file, which has a given file number. For example, a file might contain a letter from the Attorney General, a page of the *B.C. Gazette*, a BC Lands map, a timber licence and some related correspondence. The files are indexed and a description of these indexes is included later in this section.

For reference purposes, the Ministry noted the file numbers on a variety of documents over the years. File numbers appear on reference maps, official plans, township registers, etc. You can use annotated documents like these to trace the file number back to the original file, which usually contains a wealth of information.

You must be able to recognize the file numbers when they appear on a document. Unfortunately, the numbering system changed over the years. Files opened before 1913 had a number followed by a slash and the year. For example, a file opened in 1889 could be numbered 135/89. In 1912, the slash and date were usually -- but not always -- omitted. In 1913, the 0-series correspondence system was introduced: the numbering started at zero and increased sequentially over the years. Files dated before 1913 are referred to as Lands files, those dated from 1913-on are referred to as 0-series correspondence files, or 0-files for short.

The 0-series system is still used at the Archives. A new computerized system called the Automated Filing Index System (AFIS) is used at the Surveyor General Branch, but some experienced researchers still prefer the 0-file indexes. AFIS may be available at the Archives in the future.

Examples of Lands file and 0-file numbering include:

1889 file 124/89
1912 file 81663 or 81663/12
1913 file 0156
1958 file 01980

Government Record Indexes for Lands Files and 0-files

To track Lands files and 0-files, use the following indexes and finding aids at the Archives. A research path follows the indexes and finding aids. The research path offers a step-by-step method of tracking Lands files and 0-files using the indexes and finding aids.

GR 993

GR 993 is an index to the Lands files and 0-files of the then Surveys and Lands Branch. Culled from various departmental indexes, this index lists active, microfilmed and obsolete Lands files and 0-files. It includes references to files opened by various branches of the Ministry over the years. Consult the chart *Evolution of BC Lands* on page 30 to see how the Ministry's organization evolved since 1871.

GR 993 lists files alphabetically by subject and numerically by file number. For example, an entry in the subject index reads as follows:

Indian Reserves:
Lytton-Fraser River 000223/82

This entry tells you file 223/82 relates to Indian Reserves and the Lytton-Fraser River, and that the file was opened in 1882. Next, look up the file number in the finding aid GR 1225. See the research path that follows for the next step.

In the numerical index, the file number comes first. Here is a typical entry:

0083216/12 1116
D-Kootenay General Reports

The entry has a Lands file number, a subject code and a brief description. Consult the subject codes at the back of the index. Code 1116 stands for Indian Agencies.

Unfortunately, if you don't know the subject codes off-hand, you won't know whether a given entry relates to Aboriginal Peoples or not. It's a good idea to jot down specific codes before starting your search: you can avoid missing an important entry and you won't have to flip back and forth between the index and the subject codes.

GR 991

The boxed finding aid GR 991 is a numerical listing of Lands files stored offsite. Some of the files have notations beside them indicating a letter of permission is required from the Manager of Program Services, Surveyor General Branch, before the documents can be viewed. Don't let this deter you: a letter of permission is usually granted. Please see the Surveyor

General Branch section in the first part of this guide for more information on letters of permission.

GR 1225

To find out where files are located, consult the index GR 1225, which covers the Surveys and Land Records Branch. Each entry contains a location code.

- If an entry has quotations or is untouched, the file is active and located at the Surveyor General Branch. These files are usually current.
- If an entry is crossed out, the file is obsolete, dead and microfilmed. It is now likely to be located at the Archives.
- If an entry has a letter beside it, the file is located at the local regional office.

See the finding aid for other possibilities.

GR 1440, GR 1441

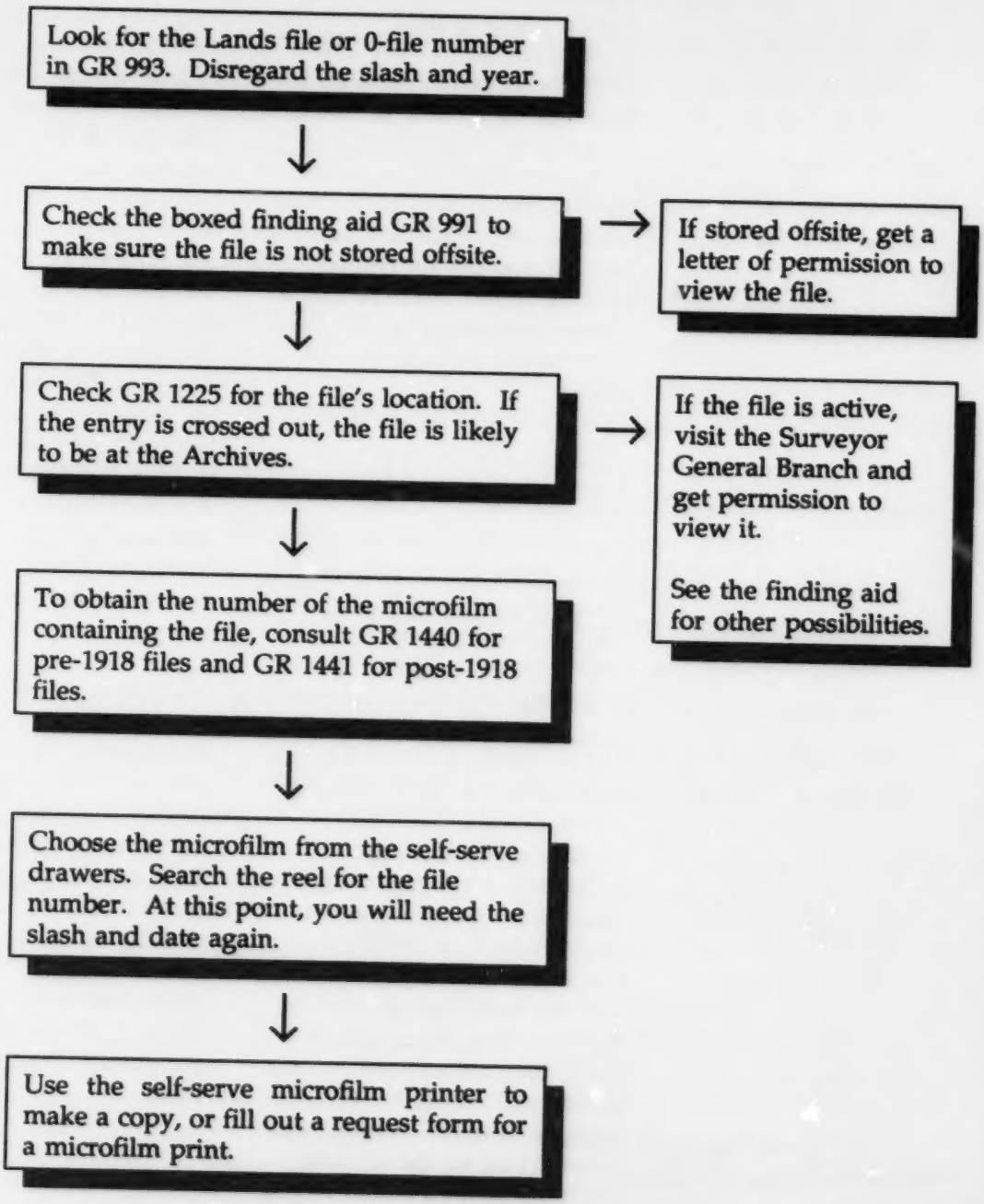
The finding aids GR 1440 and GR 1441 list by file and reel number the Lands files on microfilm at the Archives. Consult these aids to determine which microfilm reel contains the file you want. GR 1440 covers the period 1872-1918; GR 1441 covers 1918-1953. The microfilm cabinets located in the reference room in the Archives are self serve.

Note: A few government records have not received microfilm conversion numbers yet. If you can't find a document on microfilm, consult the conversion list.

A database exists indexing the correspondence in GR 1440 by band, tribe or nation. The database provides dates, filenumbers, sources, origins, recipients and descriptions of contents. See Archives' call number Add.MSS 2728.

Research Path for Lands Files and 0-files

Follow this research path to track Lands files and 0-files using the indexes and finding aids discussed above.


Look for the Lands file or 0-file number in GR 993. Disregard the slash and year.
Check the boxed finding aid GR 991 to make sure the file is not stored offsite.
If stored offsite, get a letter of permission to view the file.
Check GR 1225 for the file's location. If the entry is crossed out, the file is likely to be at the Archives.
If the file is active, visit the Surveyor General Branch and get permission to view it.
See the finding aid for other possibilities.
To obtain the number of the microfilm containing the file, consult GR 1440 for pre-1918 files and GR 1441 for post-1918 files.
Choose the microfilm from the self-serve drawers. Search the reel for the file number. At this point, you will need the slash and date again.
Use the self-serve microfilm printer to make a copy, or fill out a request form for a microfilm print.

You might also consult GR 868 and GR 983, two small series of Lands files.

If you are carrying out a land search, a trip to the appropriate Land Title Office might be in order. Run by the provincial government, Land Title Offices hold records of land ownership for a particular district dating back to the first land grants. Although Land Title Offices do not record existing Indian Reserves, their information could be useful in determining boundary disputes.

Examples of Lands File Research

Researching Lands files and 0-files can be complicated but the information they contain is well worth the effort. Here is an example of an actual search.

The researchers wanted to get information on a temporary reserve created in 1908. Checking GR 993, they uncovered a file dated 1908 relating to Indian Reserves. They looked up the file in GR 991 and discovered the file was not restricted and therefore not stored offsite. Next, they consulted GR 1225 to find out where the file was located. The file number was crossed out, so the file was probably at the Archives. GR 1440 listed its microfilm number there. Unfortunately, the microfilm reel yielded an unrelated file. It looked like a dead end.

As a last resort, the researchers searched through the volume of letters from the Deputy Minister of Lands for 1908. Near the end of the letterpress volume, they discovered a letter to F.W. Teetzel. The letter was addressed to the correct area of the province and had a different file number on it. The researchers went back to the indexes with this new file number and came up with a new microfilm number. The microfilm yielded the Teetzel Report, which included maps of the area and all the correspondence necessary to document the reason the temporary reserve was set up.

Therefore, be on the lookout for file references on other documents. For example, starting with a reference to file 16689/07, *Indian Land Matters*, the indexes yield a large file. Two sample pages taken from that file follow. In addition to making reference to their file number 16689/07, the pages make reference to other files: 29223, 8303/06 and 269,340/1. Follow up these valuable leads.

re Lds 18.3
06
Dept Ind 29223

Victoria, B.C. December 28th 1906.

I, the undersigned, herewith testify that on the 17th inst., on an interview between Mr. R.E. Loring, Indian Agent, on behalf of the Indian Department, of the first part, and the Hon. R.F. Green, Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works in behalf of the Province of the second part, it was agreed that, at the valuation of Mr. R.E. Loring, the following amount of land can be purchased for the use of the Indians of Fort Babine and Old Fort Babine,

To wit:-

640 acres of land eastward of No. 6 Babine Reserve, beginning from the middle of the line north, of the one running east & west, of that reserve, thence north 160 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 160 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Also 1000 acres of land can be purchased to be divided according to their needs, between several Indian families of the aforementioned villages on the east and west shores of Babine Lake, and the remainder of the aforesaid 1000 acres to be added to the western end of the Ne-do-ats No. 11 reserve in the direction of the new village, on either the east or the north shore of Babine Lake.

E. [illegible] Bowley
Surveyor General.

To
R. E. Loring, Esqre.,
Indian Agent,
Hazelton, B.C.

Certified a true Copy.

Sample from Lands file 16689/07, December 1906 with file numbers written on and within the body.

In duplicate

4 16654 07

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BABINE AGENCY.

Hazelton, July 20th 1907.

The Deputy Commissioner

of Lands and Works.

VICTORIA, B.C.

SIR,-

In compliance with a letter from the Department of Indian Affairs, File No.269.840/1, dated the 6th of December 1906; and in interview had with the late Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, the Hon, R.F.Green, at Victoria - the subject which is embodied in a statement dated December 28th 1906, of which a copy is in the keeping of E.B.McKay, Esq., Surveyor General- that I, in behalf of the Department of Indian Affairs, am authorized to select certain lands, at my valuation, in purchase of an amount of land for the use of the Indians of Fort Babine and Old Fort Babine, with reference to an agreement made by this Department and the Department of Marine and Fisheries with those Indians, whereby the latter consented to abandon the use of barricades in connection with fishing.

In regard thereto it was agreed that 640 acres of land eastward of No.6 Babine reserve, and 1000 acres on Babine lake be given the aforesaid Indians on having been purchased by the Department of Indian Affairs of the Province of British Columbia. Regarding the foregoing, I beg leave to enclose herewith 3 sketches, covered by a key plan in result thereof.

4 Enclosures

On the 2nd instant, upon going over the ground of the 640 acres back of the village (No.6 reserve) the Indians would not have it for reasons it being too stony, broken up, steep and utterly non-productive. In alternative I selected about 640 acres

Sample from Lands file 16689/07, July 1907.

The Attorney General of British Columbia

Under the Constitution Act of 1871, the Attorney General's job is to advise the Lieutenant Governor on legislative acts and proceedings and all matters of law that are referred by different departments. Because most legal matters pertaining to the Province cross the Attorney General's desk, the Attorney General's records are a valuable source of information. They document the administrative, political, legal and social history of the province.

The Archives houses a large number of the Attorney General's historical records. Four large guides provide easy access to court and non-court records. Two of the guides describe court records. Consult these if you are looking for documentation on court proceedings. Consult the other two guides for non-court records. One is purely descriptive; the other consists of a listing of correspondence classified by government record numbers.

The descriptive guide divides the records into the following categories: correspondence, estates and coroners. The correspondence section explains in detail the Attorney General's filing systems and indexes. The estates section provides information on how to search for wills and probates, as well as definitions of terms and filing information. The coroners section describes the collection of records on the deceased. It includes an excellent chart indicating what records to consult for a given historical period.

The Attorney General's records included in Part 4 of this guide, Select Sources, are historical non-court records.

The Provincial Secretary of British Columbia

The Executive Officers' Denomination Act of 1872 transferred all the powers, duties and authorities of the Colonial Secretary to the Provincial Secretary. The Provincial Secretary is custodian of the records of the province. As keeper of the Great Seal, the Secretary issues all patent letters, commissions and documents under the Seal. The Secretary is also responsible for elections for the Legislative Assembly and for all the Orders-in-Council and Minutes of Council.

Two archival guides describe the Archives' extensive collection of historical Provincial Secretary records. One of the guides describes public health records. The other describes the main body of Provincial Secretary records. It includes an administrative

history of the ministry as well as descriptions of the holdings, which include ministry correspondence and their indexes, proclamations and Orders-in-Council. The indexes to correspondence and to Orders-in-Council are easy to use.

Records of particular interest include:

GR 494 - correspondence and reports submitted to the Minister on the work of the Indian Reserve Commission of 1876-1878

GR 504 - reports relating to Indian lands in B.C. from 1861 to 1877

GR 672 - correspondence from the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs.

These records, along with descriptions of the Archives' indexes to Orders-in-Council, are described in more detail in Part 4 of this guide, Select Sources.

The Executive Council of British Columbia

Because the Executive Council is one of the most influential bodies of the government, its papers are among the most important at the Archives. Government policies and regulations are discussed, formulated and implemented within this body. The Executive Council received and considered all of the dispatches sent to the colonial Governor from England, and to the Lieutenant-Governor from Ottawa after Confederation. It receives reports from government ministries as well as from individuals and groups of citizens.

The archival guide to Executive Council records is excellent. Consult the guide for an administrative history as well as an explanation of how to go about researching these records.

The Premiers' Papers

Do not overlook this extensive body of material. Consult the archival guide to the Premiers' Papers to find out which papers are available at the Archives.

Inventory 33

Four more guides, referred to collectively as Inventory 33, serve as an appendix to the main guide. They contain detailed file listings of Premiers' correspondence between 1883 and 1910. Each entry has four elements: a document number, the correspondent's locale, the date and a précis of the contents. Because the Premiers' Papers are full of relevant information, it is worthwhile to call down a box or file and to

browse through the files if you can't find relevant entries in the guides. For example, you will find a very significant letter written by J.A.J. McKenna to Premier Richard McBride in GR 441, Vol.149, file 1. That particular letter also contains one of the most reliable lists of colonial Indian Reserves.

Federal Government Records

Federal Records at the B.C. Archives

The bulk of the federal government records housed at the Archives consist of Department of Indian Affairs records. These records are collectively referred to as Record Group 10 (RG 10) at the National Archives of Canada. The Archives' RG 10 records, available on microfilm, mostly relate to Western Canada. Although the Archives' RG 10 collection is incomplete, it is growing. New reels of RG 10 microfilm arrive regularly.

RG 10 files that deal specifically with Western Canada are called Black Series files. The Department originally classified its administrative records in one series. But in 1882, it created a separate series for Western Canada called the Black Series. Black Series files cover almost every aspect of the administration of Indian affairs in Western Canada.

RG 10 files include records of individual Indian agencies, the Indian Reserve Commission, the Indian Superintendency for B.C. and the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for B.C. For a more detailed listing of RG 10 files and other federal records held at the Archives, see Part 4 of this guide, Select Sources.

Note that the Archives does not use the RG 10 designation in its record numbering system. When RG 10 files arrive, they are given a standard Archives government record number. For example, RG 10 records of the Indian Reserve Commission are designated as GR 933 at the Archives. The Archives also converts federal microfilm reel numbers to B.C. Archives reel numbers. Consult the conversion list located at the back of the guide called *Canada-Department of Indian Affairs*.

Note that some of the microfilm reels have not received B.C. government record numbers yet. However, the federal reel number will still lead to the document required. To research federal records, use the same research methods used for provincial records. The guide entitled *Canada-Department of Indian Affairs* lists the RG 10 files

available at the Archives, as well as other federal records.

RG 10 files also have three major finding aids. The first finding aid is microfilm reels B-1394 and B-1395, respectively a box/file listing and an alphabetical subject listing. The second finding aid is microfiche number Bf-40, an index of RG 10 records for all of Canada. The third finding aid is a hard-copy subject index available on request.

The best of these finding aids is microfilm B-1395 because it is the easiest to use when researching topics on Western Canada. Consult Bf-40 for subjects not found in B-1395.

Records at the Regional Office of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs

Research at the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs is the next logical step if the Archives does not have the RG 10 records you're looking for. The Department maintains a reference centre at its Specific Claims West office in Vancouver: its documentation is very complete. The collection includes:

- a full set of Black Series files on microfilm
- volumes of Minutes of Decision from 1876 to 1910 and related correspondence, including Indian Reserve Commissioner G.M. Sproat's letterbooks
- correspondence of the Indian Reserve Commissions
- transcripts of evidence and the final report of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for B.C.
- *B.C. Gazette* notices on the return of reserves
- miscellaneous documents relating to B.C. Indian Reserves.

Because the research centre is strictly for reference purposes, you can't borrow materials. The centre requests that you make an appointment so staff can be available for orientation. See the address listed in the Appendix of this guide.

The Department's Lands, Reserves and Trusts Division also has a resource centre at the regional office in Vancouver. The documentation at this centre includes:

- the Reserve General Register
- Reserve Land Registers
- a microfiche collection of surveys of B.C. Indian Reserves
- Minutes of Decision
- correspondence of Indian Reserve Commissions

- material on the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs.

The Reserve General Register is a register of all Indian Reserves in Canada. For each reserve, the Register contains:

- the name of the document or "instrument" deciding the land's allotment
- the document's microfiche number
- the Grantor and Grantee if the land changed hands
- a description of the land allotted
- the federal file number
- a brief history of the land.

See the sample and explanatory notes that follow for more information on the Reserve General Register.

The Reserve Land Registers document the disposal of individual portions of reserve land. You must have proof of Band Council authorization to use the Reserve Land Registers.

Sample of Reserve General Register and explanation sheet (next page) from **Indian History and Claims: A Research Handbook, by Bennett McCardle.** (See Published Sources for a full citation)

RESERVE GENERAL REGISTER

PROVINCE ONTARIO

AGENCY [NAME OF AGENCY] AGENCY [NAME AND NUMBER OF AGENCY] BAND [NAME OF BAND] DATE ESTABLISHED 1854 (1)

AUTHORITY [TREATY OR OTHER AUTHORIZATION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF RESERVE] (4) TITLE DEED ROYAL PROCLAMATION - FEB. 1, 1763 (2) ORIGINAL SURVEY PLAN 53192, 1854 (3) ORIGINAL AREA (5)

GENERAL REMARKS (6) The area of this Reserve is not recorded on existing Survey Plans.

ITEM NO.	INSTRUMENT (7)	NUMBER (8)	DATE (9)	COUNTER-PARTIES (10)	LAND (11)	ACREAGE (12)	ADJUSTED ACREAGE (13)	FILE NO. (14)	REMARKS (15)
1	Order-in-Council	6495-207	Jan. 31 1853	Crown/Crown Land Dept.	Whole of Reserve. See Plan 53192.			RG.1, E8, Vol. 46	Authorizes Surveyor Dennis to deviate in some cases from the strict letter of the Treaty with reference to the extent and limits of the Reserves. Chief [----] and his band asked for [----] Island in exchange for "a tract of land, 4 mi. sq., on the main shore opposite [----] Island", allotted to them by the Treaty.
2	Royal Proclamation	4515-1330	Feb. 1 1854	Province of Canada to Crown	Whole of Reserve. See Plan T-256. (16)	19,000		—	The provisions of Sections 17, 11, and 12 of an "Act for the protection of the Indians in Upper Canada from imposition and the property occupied by them from trespass and injury", Reg. #720 extended to land occupied.
3	Surrender (9) No. 164	X109,9	Sept. 24 1871	[----------] Band/Canada	Whole of Reserve. See Plan T256. (17)			—	Surrenders merchantable timber to be sold by the Department for the benefit of the Indians.
4	Band Council Resolution	X109,9	Mar. 28 1877	[----------] Band/Canada	Church site and Graveyard at East end of [----] Island, about 3/4 mi. from ship Channel in the South	5.0		RG10, File 8034	Appropriates a location of a Methodist Mission, 4 acres allotted for the church and residence and 1 acre for a Graveyard. See letter attached for details.
5	Surrender (18) No. 211)	X10950	Oct. 9 1895	[----------] Band/Canada	Railroad right-of-way, plus land for ballast and terminus. See Plan R.R. 527. (19)	314.25		159,975	Surrenders land for sale to [----------] Railway. See items 6, 7, 26 and 27.

AN ABSTRACT FROM THE RESERVE GENERAL REGISTER

This register is located in the Indian Land Registry (Lands Branch, Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, DIAND). It lists all major land transactions (and some resource transactions) on every Indian reserve in Canada. The page shown here is an "old-format" abstract, now being replaced by a similar but less detailed computerized system. The earlier abstracts will, however, remain available for research. Note that information in the Register is inaccurate or incomplete in places: use it for general reference, but not as the sole source for legal documentation.

RESERVE GENERAL REGISTER: NOTES

General Information

1. Authority. The Treaty, agreement or other legal right under which the reserve was originally established.
2. Title Deed. The document or act establishing, confirming or otherwise defining title to the reserve.
3. Date Established. The date the reserve was established, usually the date of the document named in note 2.
4. Original Survey. The date, plan, and/or specifications of the original legal survey of the reserve.
5. Original Area. The size of the reserve when first surveyed. (This figure is often unknown or undetermined).
6. General Remarks. Any relevant historical background.

Special Documents

7. "Instrument" column. States type of document in each case.
8. "Number" column. Gives current registration number of each document. (This can be used to order copies from the Registry).
9. "Date" column. Gives date of each original document.
10. "Grantor/Grantee". States who is transferring rights to whom in each transaction.
11. "Land" column. Briefly describes land involved in each transaction. (Sometimes refers to a Legal Survey Plan number which can be used to locate related maps in DIAND's Legal Surveys collection).
12. "Acreage" columns. Acreage involved in the transaction, and new total size of reserve thereafter, if known.
13. "File" column. Locations of other records relating to the transaction. All three references in this abstract are to files in the Public Archives of Canada (the first to Record Group 1, and the others to Record Group 10, Red Series, although the necessary volume numbers have been left out). This column has been omitted from the new-format abstracts.
14. "Remarks" column. Other facts relating to the transaction, and references to associated matters.
15. Legal Surveys Plan numbers: See remarks in note 11.
16. Surrender number. Old registration numbers which can be used to locate either the original surrender documents in the Public Archives of Canada (RG-10 volumes 1840-1853) or the reprints in Indian Treaties and Surrenders (3 volumes; Toronto: Coles, 1971). The latter book covers treaties and surrenders for the period 1680-1902 (numbers 1-483) only.

Historical Events

Article 13 of the Terms of Union required the government of British Columbia to surrender to the federal government "charge" of Indians and "trusteeship" of lands reserved for Indians. However, the Article did not spell out how this was to be done. In an effort to establish a federal presence in British Columbia, the federal government appointed a Superintendent of Indian Affairs in 1872. In 1876, an Indian Reserve Commission was set up to tackle problems over Indian land in B.C. The Commissioner was given the power to allot reserves in consultation with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for B.C. and with the Superintendent of Indian Affairs representing the federal government.

Indian Reserve Commission, 1876-1910

The first Indian Reserve Commission, known as the Joint Reserve Commission, consisted of a federal and a provincial representative and a joint commissioner.

Consult *Canada-Department of Indian Affairs* for the reports that joint commissioner G.M. Sproat wrote to the Minister of the Interior. The reports fix and determine the extent and locality of proposed reserves. In many cases, the reports were prepared on site.

The Indian Reserve Commission was reorganized in 1878 and G.M. Sproat became sole Commissioner. In 1880, Sproat resigned and Peter O'Reilly took his place. In 1898, A.W. Vowell in turn became Commissioner. Vowell also held the post of Superintendent of Indian Affairs until 1910, when he retired and both positions were abolished.

Consult the comprehensive sources listed at the beginning of this guide for explanations of the Indian Reserve Commission. Investigate *Canada-Department of Indian Affairs* for Commission records relating to the allotment and establishment of Indian Reserves. Also consult *Canada-Department of Indian Affairs*, GR 123, for the records of the Office of the Indian Reserve Commissioner. These records document reserve allotments and contain microfilm copies of the original Minutes of Decision.

Minutes of Decision were the official record of Indian Reserve allotments. They describe the reserve and often include a map. Because the federal and provincial copies of the Minutes can differ, consult both copies. The copies complement each other.

To find documentation on the Province's position on reserve allotments, investigate the

correspondence of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works found in Archives record groups GR 360, GR 440, GR 868 (which contains information on disallowed reserves), GR 897, GR 898 and GR 1440. Part 4 of this guide contains detailed descriptions of each of these record groups. Also see the section on researching BC Lands records, Part 2, How to Use the Major Repositories.

Consult *Canada-Department of Indian Affairs*, GR 123, for records of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs from 1886 to 1894. See *Canada-Department of Indian Affairs*, GR 1092, for original records of the Office of the Superintendent. See GR 1751 and GR 2042 for records of the Superintendent from 1910 to 1919, and for correspondence on surveys of Indian Reserves.

Indian Agencies

The first six Indian agencies were established in 1881 and comprised the Cowichan, West Coast, Kwawkewlth, Fraser River, Kamloops and Okanagan agencies. Today, there are 20 agencies, including the Yukon Agency which encompasses part of northern B.C. For documentation on the history of these agencies, investigate the following records at the Archives:

- *Canada-Department of Indian Affairs*, GR 123, for records of the Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies
- GR 2043, for the agencies' records, including letters, subject files, general administration files, agents' journals, constable reports and agricultural and industrial statistics.

Indian Reserve Commission, 1913 - 1916

The Royal Commission on Indian Affairs, 1913-1916

The Indian Reserve Commission was not a success because differences over Aboriginal land between the federal and provincial governments could never be settled. The McKenna-McBride agreement of September 1912 established a Royal Commission to adjust Indian Reserve sizes. The Royal Commission on Indian Affairs began its work in April, 1913. The federal representatives on the commission were J.A.J. McKenna and N.W. White. The provincial representatives were J.P. Shaw and D.H. MacDowell. E.L. Wetmore served as chairman until he was replaced by White. S. Carmichael replaced White as one of the federal representatives. The Commission became known as the Reserve Commission, like its predecessor. Between 1913 and 1916, the Commission interviewed Indian bands throughout the province and submitted its four-volume report in 1916. Among its recommendations was one to confirm existing reserves, additions and cut-offs.

For documentation on the actions and recommendations of the Commission, consult the

Commission's four-volume published report, *The Royal Commission on Indian Affairs*. See also the following *Canada-Department of Indian Affairs* records:

- GR 123, for correspondence relating to the Commission's activities, along with a set of exhibits
- B-1387, for correspondence and representations received by the Commission
- GR 1967, for Commission on claims of Indians in B.C., 1912
- GR 1995, for transcripts of evidence taken at the Commission hearings
- GR 2043, for correspondence regarding the Commission.

These sources are described in detail in Part 4 of this guide, Select Sources.

See also:

- Add.MSS. 1056, for the transcripts of the Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs of evidence taken at the hearings of the Commission
- the Premiers' Papers, GR 441, box 149, file 1, for a report from J.A.J. McKenna to Richard McBride regarding Indian lands in B.C.
- Robert E. Cail, *Land, Man and the Law*, and Wilson Duff, *The Indian History of British Columbia: The Impact of the White Man*, for analyses of the Commission.

The Aftermath of the Royal Commission: Enabling Agreements and Legislation

The Indian Lands and Affairs Settlement Acts

To create statutory authority to deal with the Royal Commission's report, the federal and provincial governments passed separate but similar acts called Indian Lands and Affairs Settlement Acts.

These acts opened the way for the governments to settle their differences over the recommendations of the Royal Commission. See the provincial statute, SBC-1919-C.32, and the federal statute, SC-1920-C.51.

The Ditchburn-Clark Agreement, 1923

To settle the differences between the two governments over the Royal Commission's report and Article 13 of the Terms of Union, the Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies, W.E. Ditchburn, and the Superintendent of the Immigration Branch, J.W. Clark, reviewed and amended the recommendations of the

Royal Commission. Both governments approved the amended Royal Commission report in PC 1265-July 19, 1924 and BC O/C 911-July 26, 1923. The federal order differed from the provincial one over cut-offs in the Railway belt. See *British Columbia, Executive Council*, GR 931, for a copy of the Ditchburn-Clark Agreement.

The Scott-Cathcart Agreement, 1929

Negotiated by a committee headed by Duncan C. Scott and Henry Cathcart, the Scott-Cathcart Agreement agreed on a way to transfer Indian Reserves to Canada. It also amended rules for disposing of cut-off lands, provided for additional lands for Aboriginals where necessary, decided on Aboriginal waterfront rights and agreed on a way to transfer the Railway belt and the Peace River block. See O/C 1151 - September 24, 1930, and PC 208 - February 3, 1930.

Order-in-Council 1036

The Royal Commission's recommendations, as amended by the Ditchburn-Clark and Scott-Cathcart agreements, were finally approved by the Order-in-Council 1036 of July 29, 1938. The Order also provided for the transfer of Indian Reserves to Canada in trust for the Indians of B.C. In the end, it took 26 years to confirm the Royal Commission's report and 67 years to fulfil Article 13 of the Terms of Union.

For an analysis of the enabling legislation, consult *Indian Reserves in British Columbia: An Overview of a Century of Conflict* by David Borthwick. For analyses of land losses, see Reuben Ware, *The Lands We Lost: A History of Land Losses From Indian Reserves in B.C.*, and T. Michael Blake's article, *Indian Reserve Allocations in B.C.*

Part 3

Specialized Areas of Research

Resource Rights

Because litigation over resource rights has become more common, any guide to researching the history of Aboriginal Peoples would be incomplete without mentioning resource rights. The type of research will vary depending on the type of resource studied. The three specialized research areas are:

- water rights
- forests rights
- fishing rights
- subsurface rights.

In this section we provide descriptions of the records available at the Archives on resource rights, and suggestions on how to begin researching them.

Water Rights

Most of the information on water rights at the Archives is contained in the records of the B.C. Water Branch, BC Lands and the Ministry of Forests.

The Archives recently upgraded the major guide to Water Branch records. The new guide, which simplifies the use of Water Branch records, includes:

- an administrative history
- an historical outline
- an administrative chronology
- diagrams of the administrative structure of the Branch
- *B.C. Gazette* notices relating to water rights
- water district maps.

The guide also classifies records under the following headings:

- Early Local Records
- Board of Investigation
- Water Commissioners
- Water Rights Branch
- Maps
- Plans.

Also consult the guide to BC Lands records. These records contain many references to water rights. For more information on these records, see the section in this guide on researching government records.

Other sources to consult for information on water rights include:

- Water Branch annual reports
- unpublished Water Rights Branch histories held at the Archives
- legislation.

See the archival guide for all of the many acts relating to water rights. One such Act amending the Land Act, 1888 (51 Vict., c. 16) required notice of a water diversion to appear in the *B.C. Gazette*.

For other useful information stored at the Archives, see the Water Branch record groups listed in Part 4 of this guide, Select Sources. For more specific research questions, see the descriptions in the guide to the Water Branch records.

CHAPTER 45.

An Act to confirm to the Crown all unrecorded and unappropriated Water and Water-power in the Province, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the acquiring of Water-rights and Privileges for ordinary domestic, mining and agricultural purposes, and for making adequate provision for municipal water supply, and for the application of water-power to industrial and mechanical purposes.

[*8th May, 1897.*]

Whereas by the "Water Privileges Act, 1892," all water and water-power in the Province, not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, remaining unrecorded and unappropriated on the 23rd day of April, 1892, were declared to be vested in the Crown in right of the Province, and it was by the said Act enacted that no right to the permanent diversion or exclusive use of any water or water-power so vested in the Crown should after the said date be acquired or conferred save under privilege or power in that behalf granted or conferred by Act of the Legislative Assembly theretofore passed, or thereafter to be passed:

And whereas the "Land Act," the "Placer Mining Act, 1891," and the "Mineral Act, 1896," contain provisions authorising the diversion and use of water from natural water-courses and the acquisition of rights to the use of water upon the conditions as to such acquisition and diversion in the said Acts contained:

And whereas it is necessary and expedient at the present Session, to provide for the due conservation of all water and water-power so vested in the Crown as aforesaid, and to provide means whereby such water and water-power may be made available to the fullest possible

Forests Rights

Before the Forests Service was established in February 1912, three separate branches of the Department of Lands administered the forests. The Forests Service remained in the Department of Lands until 1975.

You will find a wealth of information on forestry at the Archives. Among the documents available are:

- records on timber cruises and timber licences
- leases and tenures
- grazing permits
- log books
- field notebooks
- various material relating to very specific areas of forestry in the province.

Guides

Consult the three guides to the Forests records to locate these and other records.

Guide by Number/Guide by Type

The first guide lists the records by government record number. The second guide classifies the records by type. Record types include:

- Forest District Records
- Other Government Records Related to Forests and Forestry
- Manuscripts
- Microfilmed Manuscripts.

Historical Guide

The third guide is a guide to the administrative history of Forests. For more information on these guides, see the earlier section on researching government records.

Timber Licences and Leases

For useful material on boundary disputes, consult the timber licences, special timber licences, timber leases and correspondence files cited in Part 4 of this guide, Select Sources.

Changing timber laws meant that the interpretation of timber licences and leases change on a regular basis. For more information on licence and lease interpretation, see:

- the B.C. Statutes, in particular the Statutes for 1906, 1908, 1911 and 1912
- *Canada-Department of Indian Affairs*, Indian Lands, Timber, Mineral and Coal Regulations, 15 September, 1888
- the various Royal Commissions on Timber and Forestry from 1944, 1955-57 and 1975, listed in the standard catalogue of timber regulation changes.

PART V.

Timber Licences.

Validation of special timber licences heretofore issued.

17. All special timber licences heretofore granted and all renewals thereof heretofore issued shall be deemed to have been legally and validly granted and issued, as the case may be; but nothing in this section contained shall affect any legal proceedings now pending respecting any such licence or renewal thereof.

In the event of any dispute between holders of special timber licences as to the areas or timber to which as between themselves the holders of such licences may be entitled, effect shall be given to priority of location, so that the first locator shall have and take the area and timber comprised in his location; and nothing in this section shall be deemed to validate any special timber licence as against any prior Crown grant, lease, special timber licence, or pre-emption record.

Rights and powers of licensee under a special licence.

18. A special timber licence shall vest in the holder thereof all rights of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, and lumber cut within the limits of the licence during the term thereof, whether the trees, timber, and lumber are cut by authority of the licensee, or by any other person with or without his consent; and such licence shall entitle the holder thereof to seize, in revendication of any rights or otherwise, such trees, timber, or lumber where the same are found in the possession of any unauthorized person, and also to institute any action against any wrongful possessor or trespasser and to prosecute all trespassers and other offenders to punishment, and to recover damages (if any); and all proceedings pending at the expiration of any licence may be continued to final termination as if the licence had not expired.

Licences applied for before 15th April, 1905.

19. All special licences applied for or notice of application wherefor appeared in the Gazette on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1905, the holders whereof have complied with the provisions of section 3 of chapter 33 of the Statutes of 1905, shall be transferable and renewable each year for sixteen successive years from the original date of issue; the fee for each renewal of any such licence

Sample of Timber Legislation, 1909

186

ENTERED ON MAP No. 29.

№ 44170

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS.

VICTORIA, 12 May, 1909

LAND ACT AND AMENDMENTS.

TIMBER LICENCE.

In consideration of One hundred & sixty five dollars, now paid, and of other moneys to be paid under the said Acts and subject to the provisions thereof, I, Robert A. Renwick, Deputy Commissioner of Lands, license Hector Cameron Nicholls to cut, fell and carry away timber upon all that particular tract of land described in original Licence No. 19246, renewed by No. 29

Personally of Fifty dollars provided for in Sub Section 4 of Section 59 of the Land Act, pay is included in the above amount.

The duration of this licence is for one year from the 18 September, 1908

The licensee does not authorize the entry upon an Indian Reserve or Settlement, and is issued and accepted subject to such prior rights of other persons as may exist by law, and on the understanding that the Government shall not be held responsible for or in connection with any conflict which may arise with other claimants of the same ground, and that under no circumstances will licence fees be refunded.

N.B.—This licence is issued and accepted on the understanding that no Chinese or Japanese shall be employed in connection therewith.

Robt Renwick

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF LANDS.

Fishing Rights

The Forestry records also contain information on fisheries like GR 1378, *Records of the Department of Fisheries 1917-1972*. Consult the appropriate guides to those records. For other suggestions on where to begin researching fishing rights, investigate the bibliographies of the works on fishing rights by Reuben Ware, Peter Cumming and Robert E. Cail. For full citations, see the Select Sources and Published Sources sections in this guide.

Subsurface Rights

Subsurface rights add an important dimension to the study of the history of Aboriginal Peoples. The files of BC Lands are full of records relating to subsurface rights.

Begin your search with GR 993, the index to Lands and Survey files. Files 0359600 and 0248326 listed in GR 993 include the Mineral Act, Mining (Placer Act), Petroleum and Natural Gas Act.

Next, consult blue binder #15 *Draft Guide to Lands Records*. Start on page 94 of the guide for specific material on subsurface rights. Because a contemporary law can determine the subsurface rights for the period under consideration, it is also a good idea to check the B.C. Statutes.

See the bibliography of *Land, Man and the Law* by Robert E. Cail for references to mineral rights and water rights legislation. See the Select Sources section later in this guide for the most relevant government records at the Archives relating to subsurface rights. See also Beginning Your Search, Other Sources for a discussion of the law and subsurface rights.

CHAPTER 26.

An Act relating to Placer Mines.

[*20th April, 1891.*]

HER MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, enacts as follows:—

Short Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Placer Mining Act, 1891." Short title.

Interpretation.

2. In the construction of this Act the following expressions shall have the following meanings respectively, unless inconsistent with the context:— Interpretation.

"Mine," "placer mine," and "diggings" shall be synonymous terms, and shall mean any natural stratum or bed of earth, gravel or cement mined for gold or other precious minerals: "Mine," "placer mine," "diggings,"

"Placer claim" shall mean the personal right of property or interest in any placer mine; and in the term "mining property" shall be included every placer claim, ditch, or water right used for placer mining purposes, and all other things belonging thereto or used in the working thereof. Placer claims shall be divided into creek diggings, bar diggings, dry diggings, bench diggings, and hill diggings: "Placer claim," "mining property."

"Creek diggings" shall mean any mine in the bed of any river, stream, or ravine, excepting bar diggings: "Creek diggings."

"Bar diggings" shall mean any mine over which a river extends when in its flooded state: "Bar diggings."

"Dry diggings" shall mean any mine over which a river never extends: "Dry diggings."

Extract from the Placer Mining Act, 1891

Part 4

Select Sources

Select Sources

Select Sources provides listings for the records of the Provincial government, the Federal government and other published sources.

Provincial Government Records

This section is divided into the following categories:

Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
Attorney General
Provincial Secretary
Executive Council
Premiers' Papers
Vancouver Island and B.C. Lieutenant Governor
Water Rights
Ministry of Forests
Subsurface Rights

Federal Government Records

Published Sources

Each government record that follows includes a size reference in metric for purposes of comparison.

Provincial Government Records

Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks

GR 112
British Columbia, Department of Lands
Originals,
1860-1971, 241 m.

These 33 volumes, arranged by district, contain pre-emption records, including registers. Some volumes contain certificates of purchase.

Finding aid is a volume list.

GR 360
British Columbia, Department of Lands
Originals,
1895-1936, 4 m.

Selected correspondence files from several branches of the department: Lands, Surveys, Water Rights, and Forests. The files include requests for information concerning the availability of land in British Columbia, Water Rights Correspondence concerning various power projects, irrigation and forest fire reports.

Finding aid is a list of files. The files are arranged by number in boxes that must be called in from offsite storage.

GR 440
British Columbia, Department of Lands,
Deputy Minister of Lands
Originals,
1872-1914, 3 m.;
microfilm, 1872-1918,
146 reels

Letterpress copies of letters outward from Deputy Minister of Lands, Surveyor General, Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. The collection spans the period between 1872 and 1918. Part of the collection has been microfilmed.

Finding aid is a reel list of microfilmed materials organized by column and date of letter.

GR 868
British Columbia, Department of Lands and Works
Originals,
1871-1883, 44 cm.

Letters inward to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works. (These letters were selected for transfer to the archives in 1937 and therefore do not appear on the microfilms of Lands that were made later.) These letters, that span the period between 1871 and 1883, contain references to Indian Reserves, Aboriginal fishery and surveys, reserves that were disallowed, timber licenses and many other related topics.

Finding aid is ordered by date followed by a description of the contents of the correspondence.

GR 897
British Columbia, Department of Lands
Originals,
1901-1910, 1.1 m.

Semi-official correspondence to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works (1908-1910), arranged alphabetically.

Finding aid indicates which letters are located in which volume, within each volume the letters are arranged alphabetically by author and within each file by date.

GR 898
British Columbia, Department of Lands and Works
Originals,
1903-1904, 1906-1907, 5 cm.

Semi-official correspondence outward of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, 1903-1904 (vol.1) and 1906-1907 (vol. 4). Each volume has a nominal index and beside each entry an indication of the geographic origin of the letter. Each letter does have a file number on it. This correspondence could be useful if the researcher knows the name of the individual receiving the letter and requires a copy of the letter.

GR 937
British Columbia, Department of Lands
Originals,
1886-1930, 8 cm.

Dominion statutes and regulations regarding land, land settlement, water, forests, mineral resources, public roads, soldier settlement, school lands and other matters in the Railway Belt and Peace River Block of British Columbia. Consists of statutes, orders-in-council, regulation circulars and booklets, arranged chronologically and maintained for reference purposes by the Department of Lands. Lands files 090420-a and 091138, #2 are included under the GR 937 classification. While this body of material consists mainly of Railway Belt land settlement materials there are numerous references to Aboriginal land rights, Indian Reserves excepted from mining regulation, subsurface rights and timber licenses.

GR 981
British Columbia, Department of Lands and Works
Originals,
1861-1864, 2 cm.

Index to letters received. Arranged chronologically and includes index to miscellaneous correspondence and reports; index to correspondence from the Governor, the Attorney-General, the Assistant Commissioners of Lands and Works, the Gold Commissioners and the Royal Engineers. Each letter listed in the index contains a description of the contents of the letter.

GR 983
British Columbia, Department of lands and Works
Originals,
1871-1872, 1 cm.

Correspondence and reports regarding roads and trails and other diverse topics. Includes correspondence regarding the resignation of Benjamin W. Pearse, the appointment of Edgar Dewdney as Surveyor General, the Omineca gold rush and various Indian Reserves.

Finding aid is a file list and each file is followed by a description of its contents.

GR 991
British Columbia, Surveys and Lands Record Branch Originals, 1918-1981, 219.4 m.

0-series correspondence files relating to the administration, management, conservation and development of Crown lands and natural resources, 1918-1981.

Finding aid is a numerical list that indicates which files are stored offsite. These files are restricted and require a letter of permission from the Director of the Surveyor General Branch to attain access; however, it is the current information that is sensitive, and a letter of permission is granted in most cases.

GR 993
British Columbia, Surveys and Lands Records Branch

Computer print-out created in 1980 from various departmental indexes.

Alphabetical and numerical subject index to correspondence relating to the administration of Crown lands and natural resources. It includes references to files created by various branches of the Department of Lands and Works (1872-1908), the Department of Lands (1908-1945), the Department of Lands and Forests (1945-1962), the Department of Lands, Forest and Water Resources (196-1975) and the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks.

Finding aid is a subject index followed by the file number or the reverse for the numerical index. Once the file number is ascertained, GR 1225 must be consulted to discover the physical location of the file. GR 993 provides access to active, microfilmed and obsolete 0-series files and pre-1918 files.

GR 1039
British Columbia, Department of Lands and Works Originals, 1871-1872, 10 cm.

Correspondence inward to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works relating to various public works, buildings, bridges, roads, surveys, government reserves and general land matters. Includes memoranda, minutes, telegraphs and sketches. Files W2/71, 29 December 1871 to 29 July 1872. Arranged by file number and date.

GR 1054
British Columbia, Department of Lands and Works Originals, 1859-1874, 3 cm.

Records of the Assistant Gold Commissioner, Lytton, B.C. relating to pre-emptions. Includes correspondence notices, and other papers on pre-emptions at Nicola Lake, Boston Bar, Lytton, Cache Creek, Kamloops and in the vicinity of various Indian Reserves.

Finding aid is a descriptive item list with references to pre-emptions of Aboriginal lands.

GR 1055
British Columbia, Department of Lands and Works
Originals,
1883-1885, 24 pages.

Notes on inward letters in Lands Department Vaults, 1883-1885. This is a file list of Lands Department files 87-3261 with a description of the contents of each letter. Extremely useful for anyone working on this time period.

GR 1058
B-8649-8650
British Columbia, Surveys Branch
Microfilm, 1908-1914,
2 reels, filmed from originals held by BCARS, 1988.

Letterpress reference books of surveyed lands, usually including name of land holder and lot number. The entries are arranged by land district and reporting date. These lists were published later as notices in the *British Columbia Gazette*. These books were used by the Department of Lands to record file numbers and other information concerning the survey process.

GR 1069
British Columbia, Department of Lands

The Herald Street Inventory is an inventory of the records that were found in the Herald Street warehouse in the 1980s. The records in GR 1069 include an assortment of various BC Lands related topics. All of the Herald Street Inventory records are part of GR 1069 unless they are marked with another GR number in the inventory binder. There are many Aboriginal related entries. GR 1069 is also an excellent source for studying the colonial period.

GR 1088
British Columbia, Surveys and Land Records Branch
Originals,
1877-1980, 24.3 m.

Correspondence files relating to the administration, management, conservation and development of Crown lands and natural resources. Series 1: early chronological series (files created, 1877-1911). Series 2: 1912 series (files created, 1912-1917). Includes correspondence, memoranda, reports, plans, 1877-1980.

Finding aid is a box file list that lists the files chronologically and gives a brief description of each. Related maps have been removed to the Maps Division of the Archives and at the back of the finding aid there is a list of those maps including file number.

GR 1134
British Columbia, Department of Lands
Originals,
1877-1980, 24.3 m.

Copies of Minutes of Executive Council, orders-in-council, for which no approval notices were received. There are references to pre-emption rights not being extended to Aboriginals.

GR 1225
British Columbia, Surveys and Lands Records Branch
Photocopy, 1982, 8 cm.

Index file list of 0-series correspondence files, computer printout in two Acco-press binders showing disposition files including references indicating the following:

1. files still active with the Surveyor General Branch
2. files microfilmed
3. files in the Provincial Archives
4. files sent to a Regional office of the BC Lands
5. Ministry of Forests files, partially renumbered to Forests filing system
6. Water Management Branch administration files and water rights applications
7. BC Parks files renumbered to Parks filing system
8. old coal and natural gas files.

GR 1403
British Columbia, Department of Lands and Works
Originals, 1872-1882, 1 volume.

Index to orders-in-council relating to lands and public works, 1872-1882. Arranged alphabetically by subject (1 volume).

GR 1440
British Columbia, Lands Branch
Microfilm, 1872-1918, 519 reels.

Correspondence files relating to the administration, management, conservation, and development of Crown lands and natural resources. Dr. John Pritchard has prepared a comprehensive index to Aboriginal related correspondence in this record group catalogued as Add.MSS 2728 at the B.C. Provincial Archives. The index is divided into sections: section I consists of group designations (band, tribe or nation) or topics (surveys, encroachments, land, etc.) and section II, which is a data base entry, provides information concerning the date, file number, source, original and recipient of each letter together with a short description of the content.

Finding aid is a reel list of 519 reels.

GR 1441
British Columbia, Lands Branch
Microfilm, 1918-1953, 1220 reels.

Series correspondence film relating to the administration, management, conservation and development of Crown lands and natural resources, 1918-1953.

Finding aid is a reel list.

GR 1792
British Columbia (colony). Lands and Works Department
Originals,
1869-1871,
1 volume, 2 cm.

Index to letters inward, 1869-1871, to the Lands and Works Department. Shows date, letter reference number, name of correspondent and subject. This thin volume indexes letters by date within categories dependent on which office the correspondence was sent to, i.e. colonial secretary, executive officers, Lands, Works.

GR 1811
B-8472 - B-8474
British Columbia, Department of Lands
Microfilm,
1908-1910, 3 reels.

Letterpress copies of "semi-official" correspondence outward from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and, after the Department of Lands and Works was split in 1908, the Chief Commissioner of Lands. The volumes contain nominal indexes of correspondents, some volumes may be missing. Correspondence is arranged by date.

Finding aid is a reel list.

Records of the Attorney General

GR 429
British Columbia, Attorney General Originals, 1872-1937, 1950, 2.22m.

Correspondence inward, 1872-1910; correspondence and memos, 1912-1931, 1950; correspondence and papers.

Finding aid is a box/file list that is very useful because each item is more than adequately described and there are many references to Aboriginals.

GR 677
British Columbia, Attorney General Transcript, 1888, 1.5cm.

Extensive collection of copies of correspondence inward and outward re: the Skeena River Native Indian uprising.

GR 702 B-398
British Columbia, Attorney General Originals, 1902-1937, 4 cm. or microfilm, 1 reel.

Guides and indexes to correspondence: subject index, 1911-1918; guide to filing system, 1902-1911, including index to subject drawers; guide to filing system, 1919-1924; guide to filing system, 1925-1937. Available as original or microfilm.

GR 1323 B-398
British Columbia, Attorney General Microfilm, 1902-1937, 324 reels

Correspondence files, inward and outward, 1902-1937, covering all topics for which the Attorney General was responsible, including legislation and opinions to other departments. During this period, Attorney General responsibilities included industrial schools, motor vehicles, Liquor Control Board, Game Commissioner, Inspector of Factories, Inspector of Electrical Energy and Inspector of Tramways.

Finding aid is a reel list with a guide to the A-G correspondence.

GR 1324 B-2371
British Columbia, Attorney General Microfilm, 1911-1919, 1919-1924, 1925-1937, 1 reel.

Indexes to correspondence inward, primarily for 1911-1919. The indexes are arranged annually and within that, by subject "drawers" containing chronological entries. The unit also includes descriptions of filing systems for the periods 1919-1924 and 1925-1937.

Finding aid is a guide to A-G correspondence series.

GR 1326
B-2520 - B-2524
British Columbia, Attorney General
Microfilm,
1916-1937, 5 reels.

Registers of letters inward, 1916-1937. These registers are arranged alphabetically by year, e.g., A/1916-Z/1921, by the name of the person writing the letter, with government departments following the end of the general correspondence listing in each register.

Finding aid is a reel list with a guide to A-G correspondence. This is an extensive finding aid that should be consulted.

Records of the Provincial Secretary

GR 494
British Columbia, Provincial Secretary Originals, 1876-78, (637 p.), 20 cm.

Correspondence and reports submitted to the Minister regarding the work of the Indian Reserve Commission; Minutes of Decision; census of Aboriginal population, livestock and acreage of reserves. Contains two memoranda dated 1869 by J. W. Trutch regarding disputes about Aboriginal lands in the Cowichan district. Most of this material is also found on Record Group 10 of the records of the Canada - Department of Indian Affairs. Researchers should consult RG 10, Black Series available at the Archives on microfilm reel 279, file 3576 and GR 495 which contains records relating to the Commission's activities for which provenance is unknown. Sproat's reports to the Minister of the Interior are also available on microfiche Bf 3.

Finding aid is a box/file list with description of contents.

GR 504
British Columbia, Provincial Secretary Originals, 1861-1877, 3 cm.

Correspondence, petitions, accounts, statements of population and reports relating to Indian lands in B.C. This is a small collection of originals that has no index but is arranged by date.

GR 672
British Columbia, Provincial Secretary Originals, 1913-1916, 1892, 65 cm.

Correspondence inward from the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs transmitting interim reports, progress reports, Minutes of Decision and confidential reports. The bulk of the record comprises a manuscript copy of the Commission's published report. These letters from the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs to the Provincial Secretary and copies of Interim Reports are a must.

Finding aid is a file list with description of the contents of the file.

Provincial Secretary Indexes

GR 113
B-6423 - B-6647
British Columbia,
Provincial Secretary
Microfilm, 1872-1978,
11 reels

Orders-in-Council, 1872-1978, arranged numerically by year to be used in conjunction with GR 1512 and GR 1541.

Finding aid is a reel list.

GR 545
British Columbia,
Colonial Secretary
Originals, 1859-1961, .5cm

Colonial index to acts.

GR 1512
B-1459 - B-1469
British Columbia,
Provincial Secretary
Microfilm, 1979-1984,
2 reels

Indexes to Orders-in-Council.

GR 1541
British Columbia,
Provincial Secretary
Microfilm,
1896-1979, 6 reels

Indexes to Orders-in-Council.

GR 1664
British Columbia,
Provincial Secretary
Microfilm, 1896-1979,
6 reels

Orders-in-Council, 1872-1984. These oversized volumes were maintained by the Provincial Secretary's office until the advent of the computerized indexing system in 1985. These volumes are indexed under the statutes to which they relate. Also available on microfilm, GR 1512 and 1541.

Finding aid is a volume list.

GR 1955
British Columbia,
Provincial Secretary
Originals,
1872-1984, 2.5 m.

Orders-in-Council, 1872-1984. These oversized volumes were maintained by the Provincial Secretary's office until the advent of the computerized indexing system in 1985. These volumes are indexed under the statues to which they relate. Also available on microfilm, GR 1512 and 1541.

Finding aid is a volume list.

Executive Council Records

GR 444
British Columbia, Executive Council
Originals, 1859-1913, 7 m.

Minutes of Colonial and Provincial Executive Council ministerial reports, State books, Orders-in-Council, registers, and indexes (1871-1913), along with petitions, dispatches, and correspondence inward to Lieutenant-Governor in Council (1871-1909). This is a very large body of material as it is an amalgamation of the papers of the Executive Council under one Government Record heading. The excellent finding aid should be consulted for instructions on how to use these records, for a brief history and for descriptions of the records.

Finding aid is a box/file list.

GR 819
Vancouver Island, Council
Originals, 1851-1861, 2 cm.

Minute book of the Council of Vancouver Island.

GR 931
British Columbia, Executive Council
Photocopy, 1923, 84 p.

The Ditchburn-Clark Report, Schedule referred to in Order-in-Council 911, approved 26 July 1923, that confirmed Indian Reserves and reduction of Cut-offs.

Manuscript:

Add.MSS.115
British Columbia, Executive Council
Transcript (typed), 1911, 5 p.

Interview of Indian Chiefs with Executive, March 3, 1911.

Premiers' Papers

GR 441
British Columbia, Premier
Originals,
1883-1887, 46 m.

Mainly correspondence, memoranda and indexes created and accumulated during the administrations of Premiers Smithe, Turner, Semlin, Martin, Dunsmuir, Prior, McBride, Bowser, Brewster, Oliver, MacLean and Tolmie. Also contains a series of diaries of Premier Oliver, 1917-1927, scrapbooks, 1905-1941, and official addresses, programs and special items, 1951-1971.

Finding aids are a shelf list, appendix and contemporary indexes and registers. The indexes in Series I of Finding aid 441 should also be referred to for the time period in question.

GR 1222
British Columbia, Premier
Originals.
1917-1952, 37 m.

Official reports and correspondence accumulated during the administrations of Premiers Tolmie, Patullo, Hart and Johnson, 1917-1954. These records fall into three main series: Departmental Files (boxes 1-93), Federal files (boxes 94-119) which deal primarily with Dominion-Provincial relations, Indian Affairs, and General Files (boxes 120-2400) where there are also references to Indian Affairs. There are also Railway files due to the fact that between 1917 and 1945 the Premier held the office of vice-president of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Finding aid is extensive and not only details use of the record but includes a file list that is chronological and alphabetical by series beginning with Departmental files and continuing through General Files. There are many references to Indian Affairs in GR 1222 that should be consulted.

Vancouver Island and B.C. Lieutenant Governor Records

This small body of material is an excellent source for the study of the colonial period in B.C.

GR 443
B-2040 - B-2045
British Columbia, Lieutenant Governor
Microfilm, 1896-1919 and Originals, 1871-1936, 8 m.

This large body of material, the papers of the Lieutenant Governors of B.C., includes: transcripts of telegrams between Victoria and Ottawa, letterbook copies of official dispatches outward, 1871-1881; dispatches inward from Governor General, Secretary of State, and Senior Naval Officer, Esquimalt 1871-1918; along with official correspondence from B.C. government ministries and departments 1874-1919. Also included are miscellaneous, general and semi-official correspondence inwards, addresses, petitions and memorials 1872-1936.

Finding aid is a box/file list with more than adequate descriptions and instructions for use. There has been some fire damage to the materials due to the fires at Government House, some dispatches are missing and there are gaps in some of the correspondence. See Volume 30, p. 39-51 for an example of the type of material in GR 443; a dispatch dated 26 September 1871 from J.W. Trutch re: Indian policy.

GR 1520
British Columbia, Governor
Originals, 1869-1871, 4 cm.

The miscellaneous Letterbooks of correspondence outward includes one letterbook dated Sept. 1, 1869-July 14, 1871 from Governor Musgrave that has letters that make reference to Indian population, Indian policy and the Indian Liquor Act.

GR 1529
Vancouver Island, Governor
Originals, 1854-1864, 2 cm.

This record group includes a draft of an Act to Prohibit the Sale of Alcohol to Indians, August 3, 1854.

Water Rights Branch Records

GR 835
British Columbia Water Rights Branch
Originals, 1902-1912, 1921-1925, 6 m.

Letters inward to the Chief Commissioner of Lands, the Deputy Commission of Lands and the Minister of Lands re: water rights generally, 1902-1912, arranged chronologically. Includes disposition of Aboriginal water rights by Board of Investigation.

GR 838
British Columbia, Department of Lands and Works
Originals, 1897, 1899, 5.5 cm.

Water Clause Consolidation Act, 1897. This is a large bound volume that indexes all of the clauses of the Act in terms of what subject they relate to. There are several clauses related to Aboriginal water rights in 1897.

GR 884
British Columbia, Water Rights Branch
Originals, 1901-1963, 65 cm.

Government publications, reports, memoranda, correspondence, statutes, regulations, indexes and maps pertaining to water rights, water reserves, plus history of water power resources policy.

Finding aid is a reel list.

GR 962
British Columbia Water Management Branch
Originals, 1897-1978, 5 cm.

Index to orders-in-council relating to water rights and water licences. Arranged alphabetically. This oversize volume lists the name of the area, the number of the order-in-council, contents of the order, stream (if any affected), date of publication in the *British Columbia Gazette*. Look under I or name or Reserve or Band for several references to Aboriginal water rights.

GR 1010
British Columbia, Water Rights Branch
Originals, 1974, 1 cm.

Computer print-out; file list of O-series correspondence files relating to water rights and water resources administration. Contains references to annual reports and Indian water rights. Files cover the period between 1918-1974.

GR 1017
British Columbia, Water Rights Branch
Originals, 1858-1974, 58 cm.

Register of water records and water licence grants and applications; index of water reserves, 1908-1929; lists of localities operating hydro-electric plants, 1918; alphabetical index of creek surveys, 1910-1911.

B-1850 - B-1853
British Columbia,
Water Rights Branch
Microfilm,
1913-1917, 4 reels.

Originals transferred to Map Division. Water rights maps prepared pursuant to Water Amendment Act, 1913, showing location of water rights and licences, references and legal descriptions. Water rights determination sheets relating to water rights decisions of the Board of Investigation, and showing dates of original record (includes records ca. 1859-1909), creek of source, grantee, appurtenant land, purpose of water grant, works constructed, amounts of irrigated and irrigable land, names of other claimants and remarks board. Arranged by Water District and Water Precinct.

Finding aid is a reel list.

GR 1024
British Columbia Surveys and Lands Record Branch
Originals
1918-1981, 46 cm.

Subject index cards to W files and O-series correspondence relating to water rights and water resource development. For files referred to in this index see GR 1443.

Records of the Ministry of Forests

GR 179
British Columbia, Forests Department
Originals, 1905-1908, 8 vols., 50 cm.

Registers of Applicants to cut and carry away timber, vols. 4-11. Registers give letters inward numbers, application number, copy of notice in Gazette, licence number and location. Each volume contains an index to applicants.

Finding aid is a volume/date list.

GR 271
British Columbia, Commission on Timber and Forestry, 1909
Originals, 1909-1910, 24 cm.

Transcripts of evidence, written submissions, abstract of evidence and correspondence plus maps re: survey of timber leases and a draft of portions of the report as printed in Sessional Papers, 1911.

Finding aid is a file list.

GR 342
British Columbia, Department of Lands, Forests Branch
Originals, 1884-1920, 14 vols., 12.4 m.

Special timber licences. Copies of the actual licence can be obtained from this record complete with Lands file numbers in many cases.

Finding aid is a volume list.

GR 943
British Columbia, Department of Lands, Forests Branch
Originals, 1912-1943, 4.2 m.

Timber reconnaissance and survey files. Includes reports, memoranda, correspondence, statistical summary sheets, sketches, plans, maps and photographs of timber inventories of Crown lands, timber leases, government reserves, private holdings and pulp leases. Maps and plans transferred to the Map Division and Photos to Historic Photos.

Finding aid is a file list.

GR 1110
British Columbia, Prince George Forest District
Originals, 1919-1981, 9.5 m.

Operational records of the District Forester relating to forest administration. Of prime interest are the aerial photographs, timber sales and timber licences. These records are arranged according to the Forest Service filing system described on the Operational Manual with instructions to Forest Officers p 109-110. For a copy call for GR 944, Box 1.

Finding aid is a volume file list. Complete access requires written permission from the Ministry of Forests.

GR 1184
British Columbia, Office of the Provincial Timber Inspector
Originals, 1872-1914, 17 cm.

Registers of timber leases and royalties. Consists of registers of leaseholds and licences maintained by the Land and Works Department, Victoria and Timber Inspector, Vancouver; journals of timber lease payments in arrears (1891-1910), and a ledger of timber royalty payments (1908-1913).

Finding aid is a volume list.

GR 1186
British Columbia, Forest Branch
Originals, 1907-1908, 7 cm.

Timber Licence Index that contains the name and licence number, date, amount of fee, some file references and clipping of gazette notices. Volume 1 contains licences from 23 July 1907 - 12 June 1980 along with a nominal index, an index to the Departmental Map and a notation "to be used in conjunction with Timber Register." Volume 2 runs from 22 October 1907 to 27 April 1908.

GR 1365
British Columbia, Ministry of Forests
Photocopy, C. 1972-1983, 18 cm.

Indexes to correspondence, 1919-1983. Includes photocopy of an alphabetical card index to the O-series correspondence updated to 1972, a draft of the file directory to the new Ministry of Forests subject numerical file classification 1979, and the file directory to the subject numerical file classification, amended 1983. Photocopy, Box 2, file 1 contains both subject and numerical indexes to the Forestry O files. The subject index cites file 0160863 as containing information re: cutting of timber on Indian Reserves while file 026076 contains information re: Indian Reserve cut-offs. There are several other reference to Indian Affairs on page 41 of this index that are worth investigation. The Forestry Branch was part of BC Lands until 1976 and therefore for records before that date one must also consult BC Lands files.

Finding aid is a file list and guide to Forests correspondence. The microfilm is now, very fortunately, self serve at the Archives.

GR 1378
British Columbia Commercial Fisheries Branch
Originals, 1911-1972, 1.2 m.

Records of the Department of Fisheries (1917-1957) and the Commercial Fisheries Branch (1957-1972) relating to the administration and conservation of fishery resources. Consists of correspondence files, memoranda, reports statistics and returns, and proposed regulations.

Finding aid is a file list.

GR 86
British Columbia, Lands Department
Originals,
1883-1946, 45 vols., 4 m.

Coal prospecting licenses, stubs retained by the department from a two-part form, the original of which was given to the licensee. Includes licenses to prospect for coal, petroleum and natural gas.

GR 177
British Columbia,
Lands Department
Originals,
1904-1927, 10 vols., 90 cm.

Licenses to prospect for coal and petroleum.

GR 212
British Columbia,
Department of Lands,
Land Branch Originals,
1891-1934, 13 vols., 75 cm.

Notices from the *British Columbia Gazette* of applications for coal and petroleum prospecting licenses.

Finding aid is a volume list.

GR 1057
British Columbia,
Department of Lands
Originals,
1895-1918, 25 cm.

Records relating to miners' certificates and permits issued by the Department of Lands and Works and the Department of Lands Victoria, B.C. Includes Free Miner's Certificates, 1897-1912; Special Miner's Certificates, 1899-1906; Leave of Absence permits 1895-1906; mining receipts, 1897-1903; Crown Grant fee receipts pursuant to the Mineral Act, 1911-1918.

Finding aid is a box list.

GR 1059
British Columbia,
Government Agent.
Telegraph Creek
Originals, 1902-1906, 1911-1913, 35 cm.

Applications for coal licenses pursuant to Coal Mines Act and gazette notices relating to the Skeena River and Stikine River anthracite coal fields. Includes Register of Coal Applications (see v. 3).

GR 1176
British Columbia,
Department of Lands
Originals, 1912-1915, 4 cm.

Mining licenses to prospect for coal and petroleum pursuant to the Coal and Petroleum Act, 1911 and amendments (prior to 1911 called the Coal Mines Act), for Queen Charlotte District (file 1) and Cassiar District (file 2).

GR 1409
British Columbia,
Department of Lands
Originals,
1907-1944, 5 cm.

Record book of coal, petroleum, and natural gas licences with nominal index that lists licensee, licence number, location, assignments, and file number.

Federal Government Records

Department of Indian Affairs

Record Group 10
(RG 10 by Archives government record number)

GR 123
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Microfilm,
1858-1969, 23 reels

British Columbia Records. Records of the Office of the Indian Reserve Commission for B.C. (1884-1898), the office of the Indian Superintendent for B.C. (1884-1894), plus records of the Office of the Indian Commissioner for B.C. and its antecedent Office of the Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies (1910-1956). Also included are records of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for B.C. (1858-1930) along with field office records for the Nass, Skeena and Queen Charlotte Indian agencies (1910-1968).

Finding aid is a reel/file list with explanations of each series listed below with a brief history of each. Purchased from the PAC in 1985. There are five series in this unit:

1. Office of the Indian Reserve Commission for B.C., 1884-1898, RG 10 volumes 1107-11015, PABC Reels: B-5631 - B-5633.
2. Office of the Indian Superintendent for B.C., 1886-1894, RG 10 volume 11016, PABC Reel: B-5633.
3. Office of the Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies/Indian Commissioners for B.C., 1910-1956, RG 10 volumes 11011-11006, PABC Reels B-56333 - B-5637.
4. Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of B.C., 1858-1930, RG 10 volumes 11019-11028, PABC Reels: B-5637 - B-5650.
5. B.C. Field Office Records: Nass, Skeena, and Queen Charlotte Agencies, 1910-1968, RG 10 volumes 10874-10883, PABC Reels: B-5650 - B-5653.

GR 358
B-1854 - B-1855 Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Microfilm,
1879-1953, 2 reels

Computerized finding aids to the school files (Volumes 6001 - 6491, Record Group 10). Reel 1 contains a subject file, arranged alphabetically by school and agency. Reel 2 contains a volume list. Purchased from the Public Archives of Canada, 1980.

GR 933
B-1391 - B-1393
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Microfilm, 1876-1910, 3 reels

Records of the Indian Reserve Commission (Joint Reserve Commission) relating to the allotment and establishment of Indian Reserves in B.C. Includes journal of proceedings (1877) and letterbook copies of correspondence outward (1876-1910). This unit comprises volumes 1273-1284 of RG 10 (National Archives of Canada). This is a most valuable source for the study of the history of Aboriginal Peoples because it documents the actions of the Indian Reserve Commissions.

Finding aid indicates which letterbooks are on which microfilm reels.

GR 1550
B-5656 - B-5998 Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Microfilm,
1834-1970, 342 reels

Central Registry file series, correspondence, memoranda and reports relating to the administration of Indian Affairs in Canada (accession not yet complete). RG 10 #s 6,492-10.444.

Finding aid: index and box list (microfiche Bf-40). Bf-40 provides an alphabetical sort by name of agencies, reserves, file subjects and individuals. Bf-40 provides National Archives reel numbers. Consult the conversion list for BCARS reel numbers.

GR 1751
B-271 - 361
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Microfilm,
1872-1950, 91 reels

Correspondence, memoranda and reports relating to the administration of Indian Affairs in Western Canada. The bulk of the records relate to the period 1872-1930. Some files listed in the finding aid are missing. Microfilm 1872-1950, 91 reels. This is the Black Series of RG 10, Vols. 3555-4375, 5853, 5855-5856, 5858, 5860, 5863, 5865, 5867-5868, 5872, 5876, 5879, 5881, 5884, 5886-5887, 5892, 5894-5895, 5900, 5902, 5905, 5907, 5910-5912. This series of files deals with almost all aspects of the administration of Indian Affairs in Western Canada, 1872-1959. Many of the early files were created by Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North West Territories, while others are from the Manitoba Superintendency and the B.C. Superintendency. Purchased from the PAC in 1977 and 1980.

There are three finding aids: GR 1751, B-1394-5, Bf-40, Original 5 volumes.

GR 1729
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs. Central Registry
Microfilm, 1876-1920, 606 reels

Headquarters letter books containing copies of departmental correspondence relating to the administration of Indian Affairs in both Eastern and Western Canada 1876-1920. Part of the National Archives Record Group 10, volumes 4399-5836. Early volumes (4399-4784) contain an index, in later volumes (4399-4784) the indexes are separated and interfiled. Received as part of the National Archives of Canada's Diffusion Program 1986-89.

Finding aid is a reel list. B-7743 - B-7892, B-7951 - B-8406, B-8458.

GR 2042
B-1865 - B-1870
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Microfilm,
1910-1920, 6 reels

Records of the B.B. Superintendency. Includes Letterbook, 1910-1919, of the Surveyor's office, Victoria, correspondence re the surveys of Indian Reserves, from vol. 1310, RG 10; Letterbooks, 1910-1920 of the Inspector of Indian Agencies, with some incoming letters, from vols. 1311-1323, RG 10. For remainder of volume 1323 and 1324 see PABC reel B 1871. Purchased from the Public Archives of Canada in 1980.

GR 2043
B-1871 - B-1920
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Microfilm,
1881-1948, 50 reels

Records of B.C. Indian Agencies; letterbooks, letters inward, subject files, general administration files, agents' journals, constable reports, agricultural and industrial statistics, correspondence re: Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of B.C. (1913-1916). This is a real gold mine of information and includes the following agencies:

Alert Bay	1891-1901, 1913-1914	New Westminster	1897-1922
		Queen Charlotte	1888-1923
Babine	1888-1905	Stuart Lake	1910-1912
Bella Coola	1915-1921	West Coast	1895-1920
Cowichan	1881-1915	Kamloops	1888-1915
		Kootenay	1906-1919

See finding aid for reel assignments.

Finding aid is a reel list.

Record Group 10 records by microfilm number:
(the records below have yet to receive a GR number)

B-1387(1)
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Microfilm,
1874-1920, 1 reel

Correspondence and representations received by the Royal Commission (McKenna-McBride) re: the administration of Indian Affairs. Also included are various accounts re: the compiling and printing of the Commission's 1916 Report. From Volumes 1285, 1286 of Record Group 10. Purchased from the Public Archives of Canada, 1980.

B-1387(2) - B-1388 - B-1390
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Microfilm, 1893-1909,
4 reels

Letterbooks of the School Branch. Copies of letters sent by the Deputy Superintendent General concerning Indian School affairs. Each volume contains an index. Volumes 1287-1306 of Record Group 10: Reel B-1387(2) cover the period from 28 November 1893 to 31 July 1894; Reel B-1388, 31 July 1894 to 13 April 1895: Reel B-1389, 13 April 1895 to 7 February 1896: Reel B-1390, 7 February 1896 to 20 March 1896. Also included are: school voucher register 1906-1909 (vol. 1303); tenders for school supplies, 1887-1890 (vol. 1304, Treaty 7 issue of goods, 1883-1896 (vol. 1306). Purchased from the Public Archives of Canada in 1980.

B-1856 - B-1864
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Microfilm, 1879-1956, 9 reels

Central Registry system files. Miscellaneous files relating to Indian affairs in B.C. Includes files re: Indian schools, game laws, trapping fur conservation, fisheries and fishing regulations enlistments, war funds and Indian veterans' pensions. From volumes 6001-02, 6031, 6036-40, 6422-23, 6731-32, 6734-37, 6762-65, Record Group 10. Purchased from the Public Archives of Canada, 1980.

Finding aid is a file list.

Canada-Department of Indian Affairs

Records Other Than RG 10:

GR 1092
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Originals,
1897-1905, 5 cm.

Records of the office of Indian Superintendent of B.C., Victoria. Requisition receipt books for orders to local merchants of food and medical supplies for sick and destitute Indians. Vol. 1 (1897-1901). Vol. 2 (1902-1905). Provenance unknown.

GR 1181
Canada.
Department of Indian Affairs
Originals, 1902 and 1913, 4 cm.

Schedule of Indian Reserves in the Dominion, supplement to the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, 1902 and 1913 (2 copies, annotated by W.E. Ditchburn, Indian Superintendent for B.C. The schedule is for all of Canada and is organized into agency and then Band and each entry has the number, name, where situated, tribe, acres, remarks and has W.E. Ditchburn's hand written remarks throughout. Acquired in 1981.

GR 1965,
Bf-3 Joint Reserve Commission
Microfiche,
1876-1877, 3 fiche

Reports (not printed) of Joint Commission Malcolm Sproat of the Indian Reserve Commission to the Minister of the Interior. Purchased by the PABC from Micro Media, Toronto. These are Federal Royal Commission Reports to fix and determine number, extent and locality of reserves allowed, done on site.

GR 1967
Canada.
Commission on Claims of the Indians of B.C., 1912
Microfiche, 1912, 1 fiche

Interim report (not printed) to the Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. This fiche containing a 3 page document was purchased from Micro Media, Toronto. It is a letter to the Honorable Robert Rogers, P.C. mentioning Indian disaffection, the reversionary interest of the Province and adjustments of inequalities of land allotments.

GR 1995
B-1454 - B-1458
Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of B.C. (1913-1916) Microfilm, 1913-1915, 5 reels

Transcripts of evidence taken at hearings; copies of minutes of decision for Cowichan, New Westminster, Okanagan, Kamloops and Lytton Agencies taken by the Indian Reserve Commission (1876-80).

Finding aid is a reel list.

Manuscripts:

A-12455
White, Nathaniel W., Judge
Microfilm,
1912-1916, 1 reel

Private correspondence of Nathaniel White, Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for the Province of B.C. (1913-1916). Consists chiefly of letters to his wife, arranged chronologically; includes some newspaper clippings. From Mg1, No. 1044, Public Archives of Nova Scotia. Add.MSS.1056

Union of B.C. Indian Chiefs.
Vancouver, B.C.
Transcripts, typed, 1914-1915, 35 cm.

Transcripts of evidence taken at hearing of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs in B.C. (1913-1936). Presented by Mr. Keith Ralston, Supervisor of transcription project, 1979.

Finding aid is a box list.

Published Sources

Barnett, H.G. "The Nature and Function of the Potlatch," Published Ph.D. Thesis, Eugene: University of Oregon, 1968. Discusses the potlatch practice in British Columbia. (call#: NW 970.4 A 512a V.4)

Berger, Thomas. Fragile Freedoms: Human Rights and Dissent in Canada. Toronto and Vancouver: Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd., 1981. This work contains a history of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal relations in B.C. and discusses Aboriginal rights. (call#: NW 323.4 B496 no. 3)

Blake, T. M. "Indian Reserve Allocation in British Columbia," B.C. Perspectives, vol. 3, March 1973, pp. 21-31. Examines Indian reserve allocations in B.C. concentrating on the Lytton, Kamloops and Bella Coola areas. (call#: NW 971K B117 no. 3)

Borthwick, David. Indian Reserves in British Columbia: An Overview of a Century of Conflict. British Columbia Ministry of Crown Lands, June, 1975. David Borthwick, special advisor and former Deputy Minister for the Ministry of Crown Lands, presents a comprehensive summary of B.C. Indian land policy that is both historical and current and includes explanations of copies of pertinent historical documents. (call#: NW 970.52 B739)

British Columbia. Papers Connected with the Indian Land Question, 1850-1875. Victoria: R. Wolfenden, 1875. A significant report presented in the Sessional Papers of British Columbia in 1876, bound separately, reprinted in 1975 with some additions. (call#: NW 970.5 B862p 1987)

British Columbia. Report of the Hon. H.L. Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works. Printed by Order of Parliament, Ottawa: 1872. This report on B.C. was made by the Hon. H. L. Langevin on the occasion of his visit to B.C. prior to Confederation. The report contains an extensive section on the Aboriginal population plus a memorandum from J. W. Trutch defending the 'Indian Policy' of B.C. (call#: NW 971.57 c212r c.3)

British Columbia. The Revised Statutes of British Columbia, 1979. Victoria: Queen's Printer for B.C., 1981. Also consult the statutes by year for time period under consideration. (call#: NW 348.711 B862 1979a vol. 7)

British Columbia. The Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Affairs for British Columbia. Victoria: Acme Press, 1916. These four volumes are the published results of the Royal Commission's findings regarding Indian agencies, tribes, bands and decisions on land allotments and cut-offs. The report is arranged alphabetically by agency and includes charts which describe reserve allotments. (call#: NW 970.5 B863)

British Columbia. The Organization of the Public Service of the Province of B.C. Victoria: Public Service Commission, 1982. Contains a brief history of each government ministry or department and ministry organization charts. (call#: NW 354.711 B8620 1981/82)

Cail, Robert E. Land Man and the Law: The Disposal of Crown Lands in B.C., 1871-1913. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1974. Offers an excellent history of government land policy in British Columbia including chapters on land surveys, timber legislation, water rights and the Railway Belt. (call#: NW 971.24 C134)

Camponi, Linda, Diane Tardof-Cote and Guy Poulin. Maps of Indian Reserves and Settlements in the National Map Collection: vol. 1 British Columbia. Ottawa: Public Archives Canada, 1980.
(call#: Maps NW 016.912c 217 m)

Canada. The Indian Act: Consolidated for office purposes only. Ottawa: Edward Cloutier; Printer to King's most Excellent Majesty. (call#: NW 970.5 C212: 1940)

Canada. Indian Acts, 1880, 1886. (call#: NWP 970.5 C212 and C212a)

Canada. Department of Indian Affairs: Indian Lands, Timber, Mineral and Coal Regulations. 15 September, 1888. (call#: NW 970.4 C211)

Cumming, Peter A. and Neil H. Mickenburg, eds. Native Rights in Canada. Toronto: Indian-Eskimo Association of Canada, 1972. Chapter 17 presents a concise history of B.C. Aboriginal land policy and Aboriginal rights along with references to relevant court cases involving Aboriginal rights. Also discusses current issues such as hunting, fishing, and mineral rights. (call#: NW 970.5 139n 1972)

Duff, Wilson. "The Fort Victoria Treaties," BC Studies, vol. 3, Fall 1969, p.3-58. Contains a detailed description of each of the treaties. (call#: NW 971 B119 no. 3)

Duff, Wilson. The Indian History of B.C.: The Impact of the White Man, vol. 1. Victoria: The B.C. Provincial Museum, 1964. Presents the history of European contact with the Aboriginal Peoples of B.C. and lists agencies, bands and tribes. (call#: NW 970.4 A633 no. 5)

Eastwood, Terry. "The Indian Reserve Commission of 1876 and the Nanaimo Indian Reserves," B.C. Historical News, vol. 12, February 1979, p. 8-16. An enlightening article that analyzes the policies of both J.W. Trutch and James Douglas. (call#: NWK 971 B115 V. 12)

Fisher, Robin. "Joseph Trutch and Indian Land Policy," Historical Essays on British Columbia, Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, Ltd., 1976. Contained in a volume edited by J. Friesen and J.K. Ralston, this work analyzes the land policies of Joseph Trutch and explains how Trutch was able to reduce the size of many of the reserves established by James Douglas. (call#: NWK B119 no 12)

Fisher, Robin, Contact and Conflict: Indian European Relations in B.C., 1774-1890. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1984. This work contains an excellent analysis of the formative years of B.C. Aboriginal policy. Especially useful for Aboriginal history are chapters 5 and 11 and the extensive bibliography. (call#: NW 971.8 G692g)

Fisher, Robin. "Exercises in Futility: The Joint Commission on Indian Land in B.C., 1875-80," Historical Papers, Canadian Historical Association, 1975. Describes the actions and failures of the Joint Reserve Commission. (call# NW 906 W317 V.68)

Gough, Barry M. "Send a Gunboat! Checking Slavery and Controlling Liquor Traffic Among Coast Indians of British Columbia in the 1860s," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, vol. 68, October 1978, pp. 159-168. An article that discusses the concept of the Royal Navy controlling liquor among the Aboriginal Peoples along the Pacific coast. (call#: NW 906 W317 V.68)

Gough, Barry M. "Gunboat Frontier: British Maritime Authority and Northwest Coast Indians, 1846-1890. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1984. This work contains an excellent analysis of the formative years of B.C. Aboriginal policy. Especially useful for Aboriginal history are chapters 5 and 11 and the extensive bibliography. (call#: NW 971.8 G692g)

Hawley, Donna Lea. The Indian Act Annotated. Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver: Carswell, 1986. Includes a selection of cases that help interpret the Act. (call#: not available at the Archives)

Hendrickson, James E., ed. Journals of the Colonial Legislature of the Colonies of V.I. B.C. Victoria: Provincial Archives of B.C., 1980. Dr. Hendrickson has made a valuable historical contribution with this edition of the Journals, 1851-1871, complete with index and photographs. (call#: NW 328.71101 J86)

Holmes, Marjorie C. Publications of the Government of B.C., 1871-1947. Victoria: Government of B.C., 1948. This work lists government publications under the following headings: Executive publications, Department, Boards and Commissions. It also presents a history of each government department. (call#: NW 016.9711 H752p)

Hoover, Alan L. and Grant R. Keddie. Selected List of Publication on the Indians of British Columbia. Victoria: British Columbia Provincial Museum, 1976. This is an excellent bibliography of Aboriginal sources. the section on Relationships to Euro-Canadian Society and the Struggle for Native Rights is most valuable; bibliography was redone in 1982 and 1986. (call#: Nw 016.9701 H789)

Howay, F.W. and E.O.S. Scholefield. British Columbia, from earliest time to the present. Vancouver: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1914. One of the recognized works on British Columbia, 4 vols. (call#: NW 917K S368b)

Hudson's Bay Company, Colony of Vancouver Island. Fort Victoria Treaties. Originals, 1850-1860. These original treaties register land purchases from Indians in the neighborhoods of Fort Victoria, Fort Rupert, Nanaimo, Barkley Sound and Port Alberni and contain lists of numbers of male adult population. (call#: Add.MSS772)

LaViolette, F.E. The Struggle for Survival: Indian Cultures and the Protestant Ethic in B.C. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1961. Documents the history of the Aboriginal adjustment to the impact of the white man. Chapter 4 deals with the land title question to 1927. (call#: NW 970.5 L412 1973)

Lynch, Hollis. A Biography of Joseph Trutch. University of British Columbia, B.C. essay, 1960. A 147 page biography of Trutch. (call#: Add.MSS 2416)

Lysyk, K. "The Indian Title Question: An Appraisal in the Light of Calder," Canadian Bar Review, vol. 5, 1973, pp 450-480. The author analyzes Indian title and the settlement of claims. (call#: not available at the Archives)

Madill, Dennis. British Columbia Indian Treaties in Historical Perspective. Ottawa: Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, 1981. The author describes the Vancouver Island treaties and Treaty No. 8. (call#: NW 970.52 M182)

Madill, Dennis. British Columbia Indian Treaties in Historical Perspective. Ottawa: Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada, 1981. Presents an analysis of the 14 Vancouver Island Treaties made by James Douglas with the Aboriginals in the areas around Victoria, Fort Rupert and Nanaimo; also describes Treaty No. 8, which unlike the Vancouver Island Treaties, was negotiated by the Crown in the right of Canada. (call#: NW 970.53 M182)

Madill, Dennis. Selected Annotated Bibliography on B.C. Indian Policy and Land Claims. Ottawa: Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs, 1982. Presents an extensive bibliography with a 19 page introduction that describes main record repositories, lists basic and advanced reference works with detailed descriptions and offers a brief history of B.C. Aboriginal policy and land claims. (call#: NWp 016.97053 M182)

McCardle, Bennett Ellen. Indian History and Claims: A Research Handbook. Ottawa: Research Branch, Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada, 1982. An excellent handbook for researching Indian history at the Archives of Canada and the Department of Indian Affairs. Includes a glossary of relevant terms, research techniques and descriptions of the registers held at the Dept. of Indian Affairs and much more. (call#: NW 970.52 M123 V.1 and 2)

McKenna, J.A.J., "Indian Title in British Columbia," Canadian Magazine, vol 54, April 1920, pp 471-4. J.A.J. McKenna explains his position on Aboriginal title. (call#: not available at the Archives)

Ormsby, Margaret. Fort Victoria Letters 1846-1851. Winnipeg: Hudson's Bay Record Society, 1979. Dr. Ormsby explains the historical significance of the Fort Victoria Treaties. (call#: NW971H D734)

Sanders, Douglas. "The Nishga Case," B.C. Studies, no. 19, Autumn, 1973, pp 3-20. Examines the background of Aboriginal land claim litigation in B.C. and Canada. (call#: NW 971K B119 no. 19)

Shankel, George E. The Development of Indian Policy in British Columbia. The University of Washington: Ph.D. thesis, 1945. This work explains how British Columbia developed a unique Aboriginal policy. (call#: Add.MSS 1392)

Stebbings, Elizabeth. Native Indians in British Columbia, A Selected Annotated Bibliography. B.C. Hydro and Power Authority, 1978. Presents general sources and bibliographies and arranges the remaining sources by Aboriginal group or region. (call#: NW 016.9701 S811)

Taylor, William A. Crown Land Grants. Victoria, British Columbia: 1975. This is a history of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Grants, the Railway Belt, the Peace River Block. (call#: NW 333.11 T247 1981)

Taylor, William A. Crown Lands: A History of Survey Systems. Victoria, British Columbia: Surveys and Resource Mapping Branch, 1975. Describes the evolution of survey systems in British Columbia. (call#: NW 526.92 T247 1981)

Tennant, Paul. Aboriginal People and Politics: The Indian Land Question in B.C., 1849-1989. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press. This work analyzes the Indian policies of James Douglas and Joseph Trutch and describes, in detail, the Aboriginal land question up to 1989. (call#: not yet available at the Archives)

Thomson, Duane. "Opportunity Lost: A History of Okanagan Indian Reserves in the Colonial Period," Okanagan Historical Society, vol. 42, 1978, pp. 43-52. Describes Indian Reserve policy in the colonial period of British Columbia, from 1859-1871. (call#: not available at the Archives)

Ware, Reuben. "The Indian Reserve Commission and the Upper Statlo Indian Fisheries, 1876-1890," B.C. Historical News, vol. 14, no. 3, Spring 1981, pp. 3-8. Discusses the erosion of Aboriginal fishing rights and presents a bibliography of Aboriginal fishing rights. (call#: NW 971K B115 V. 14)

Appendix

Addresses

National Archives of Canada
Reference and Researcher Services Division
395 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

Hudson's Bay Company Archives
Provincial Archives of Manitoba
200 Vaughan Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 1T5

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
B.C. Regional Office
1550 Alberni Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6G 3C5

The offices of Specific Claims West and the Lands, Reserves and Trusts Division are both located at this address.

University of British Columbia, Museum of Anthropology
6393 N.W. Marine Drive
Vancouver, B.C.
V6T 1W5

By appointment - (604) 228-5087

Royal British Columbia Museum
Ethnology and Anthropology Divisions
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 1A1

Manager, Native Affairs and Documentation
Land Policy Branch
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
1802 Douglas Street
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

Records Custodian
Surveyor General Branch
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks
3400 Davidson Avenue
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X5

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